CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,356—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th Feb.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „ Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris. ....24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.... 7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 506, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BASAGNO	On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates includs Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
31st January, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
B.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3969	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th „
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	27th „
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3960	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3969	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th February.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 15th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

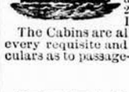
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.



THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Carthage, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,651 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 14th February.

The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite and Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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Per Tin Re. 1-2.

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CHINA PRESERVES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IMPORTED DIRECT.

GINGER	Per Jar Rs.	2 4
CHOW CHOW	„ „	2 8
COMQUATZ	„ „	3 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
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PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.

TREACHER'S MAJOR GREYS, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.

TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.

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"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

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THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *via* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BED-ROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

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KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES AND LIQUEURS.

CHAMPAGNES.	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CHATEAU DE CONDE "PRIVILEGE," extra dry	59	0	33	0
SPECIALE CAVEE-GRAND VIN, dry	48	0	26	0
FIRST QUALITY, grand Reims vintage.	40	0	22	8
SAUMER, dry, sparkling, very fine	28	0	16	8
GIESLER'S, first quality, dry	54	0	31	0
HIEDSICK AND CO.'S dry Monopole	57	0	32	0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S, finest ex. dry.	61	8	35	0
SPARKLING MOSELLE.				
CHOICE MUSCATEL, delicious flavor	40	0	22	0

SPARKLING HOCK.	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CHOICE SPARKLING, exhilarating	38	0	21	0
LIQUEURS.				
BENEDICTINE, from Abbey of Fecamp	6	4	3	4
CACAO VANILLE, a delicious liqueur	4	0	2	6
CHARTREUSE, green, from Monastery	7	8	4	0
CHARTREUSE, yellow, do.	6	12	3	12
CHERRY BRANDY, choice old cordial	3	0	1	12
CURACAO, white, orange or green	5	0	2	10
KUMMEL, a digestive liqueure	4	0	...	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, first quality	4	0	2	0
NOYEAU, white or pink	4	0	2	4

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Brdge. **PHILLIPS & CO. LD.** POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FASHIONABLE FELT HATS, SHAPES.

GREASE-PROOF LININGS. EXTRA LIGHT. WELL VENTILATED. BEST QUALITY. LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK, Rs. 8-8
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA COTTA,
BAY BROWN, Rs. 8-8.
NUT BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL, Rs. 5-8
BOYS BLACK, Rs. 5 8.
TERAI HATS, Rs. 14-8. Rs. 14-8

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

THE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES: Striking Hours and Half-Hours .....Rs. 225
PRICES: Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... „ 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	„	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	„	6	0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle	„	125	0
Silver Gilt do.	„	40 & 50	
Shell do.	„	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *Pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	„	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	„	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	„	2	0
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Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	„	5	0
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In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	„	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

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A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

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CRICKETING AND LAWN-TENNIS FLANNELS.

OUR Special White and Fancy Striped SERGES surpass every Fabric yet introduced for Cricket and Lawn-Tennis Garments; will keep clean much longer than Flannel; washes as bright as new; always retains a Brilliancy; and is as durable as Ordinary Clothing.

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand) BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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PATENT DRESS OXFORD SHOES .....Rs. 12 0
Do. do. with Toe Caps ..... „ 12 8

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IDA POLI ROSA

OPERATIC CONCERT COMPANY.

The following talented Artistes will give three Operatic Concerts, including Airs, Duos, Trios, and entire acts from the most choice Repertoir of Operas.

PROGRAMME FOR

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

PART I.

1. Recitative & Romanza..." Don Sebastiane".....Donizetti. SIGR. ETTORE FOGGI.
2. Cavatina dell Opera ..." Traviata".....Verdi. MADAME IDA POLI ROSA.
3. Romanza .....Martha".....Flontow. SIGR. LUIGI ARIANI.
4. Cavatina Figaro .....Il Barbiere di Siviglia ...Rossini. SIGR. ETTORE FOGGI.
5. Duetto Finale1.....Elixir d'Amore".....Donizetti. SIGR. LUIGI ARIANI AND SIGR. REINA.

PART II.

6. Recitative Romanza ..." Aida".....Verdi. MADAME IDA POLI ROSA.
7. Aria Baffo .....Elixir d'Amore".....Donizetti. SIGR. G. REINA.
8. Duetto.....Traviata".....Verdi. MADAME IDA ROSA AND SIGR. FOGGI.
9. Una Furtiva Lagrima ..Song.....Donizetti. SIGR. L. ARIANI.
10. Eri tu.....Ballo in Maschera.....Verdi. SIGR. E. FOGGI.

PART III.

11. Grand Terzetto Finale dell'Opera.....I Lombardi.....Verdi.

GISELDA .....MADAME IDA ROSA.
ORONTE .....SIGR. LUIGI ARIANI.
PAGANO.....SIGR. E. FOGGI.
Musical Director.....SIGR. FRANCESCO ROSA.

In Preparation

Donizetti's Opera in 3 Acts,

Don Pasquale.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4. Dress Circle, Rs. 3, Pit Stalls, Rs. 2, Back Seats and Gallery, Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

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Combination of Novelties that have ever visited

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WILL BE ERECTED.

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CONTRACTORS FOR

FITTINGS,

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STABLES, &c.

NONE BUT FIRST RATE MEN NEED APPLY.

E. C. CLITHEROW,

Advance Agent, Temple Bar Hotel.

THE SANITARY SUPPLY COMPANY,

DAIRY DEPARTMENT,

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THE most pure, fresh, and excellent English Machine-made DAIRY PRODUCTS always to be had at the following Prices:—

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MILK ..... Per seer	0 2 6
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CREAM CHEESE ..... Per lb.	1 8 0
SKIMMED MILK, being free from fatty matter, is easily digestible, and very nutritious Per seer	0 1 0
CURD ..... Per seer	0 1 0
CURD CHEESE ..... Per lb.	0 8 0

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SERVICES of NAGORI HATHESING KESHAVJEE, lately employed in the Bombay firm of REVAGUR KUVARGUR, have been DISPENSED with from THIS DAY, and that he is no longer connected with the firm in any way or authorised to do any business for the firm.

The Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Nagori Hathesing Keshavjee in connection with the said firm in any way whatever.—Dated this 10th Day of February, 1891.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKAR, DINSHA, AND KANGA,
Attorneys for Revagar Kuvargar.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXUMIBAI, daughter-in-law of DHONDOO HEERAJI and widow of VINAYEK DHONDOO, has contracted and agreed TO SELL unto me the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of gift, inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetji, at their office in Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 9th day of February, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Breach Candi or Pallow at Girgaum Road in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 64 feet in length and 1[illegible] feet in breadth or 10[illegible] square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the cart, formerly belonging to Raghoba Trimbak, but now of Sadanund Trimbak, on or towards the west by the Breach Candi Road or Girgaum Road, on or towards the south by the house of Bhaskar Narayen, and on or towards the north by the house of Hormusji Cawasji, and which premises were assessed by the Collector of House Assessment and the Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 461, and are now under D Ward, No. 269 and Street No. 599-601, and which said land is registered in the books of Collector of Pension and Tax land other Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 6, new No. 27, old Survey No. 508, and new Survey No. 7687 and the same formerly have been and until now in the possession and occupation of the said Luxumibai and her tenants.

MADHAVRAO PURSHOTUMJEE AGASKER,
Purchaser.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.

Ladies' Sessions only 10 to 12 p.m. General Public 2 to 4 p.m. admission 8 Annas, and 5 to 7 p.m. admission 8 Annas, 8-30 to 11 p.m. admission Re. 1.

THE MONTAGUE FAMILY
Will give another Performance
THIS NIGHT, at the Rink, at 10 p.m.

JAS. McCABE of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON :—A FEW OF THE ABOVE MAKER'S GOLD WATCHES IN HUNTING, SEMI-HUNTING, CRYSTAL CASES, LARGE and SMALL SIZE, WITH AND WITHOUT KEY, ARE NOW FOR SALE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for LAYING TROOP SIDINGS and CONSTRUCTING a PLATFORM at Ghorepori.

Sealed tenders must be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before the 20th February, 1891.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

Full particulars with regard to the work can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A.M.I.C.E.,
Resident Engineer, Poona Division, S. M. Ry.
Poona, Dated 7th February, 1891.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS
AND
HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	700

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1891, at 8 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

20th January, 1891.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at Albert Building, on Friday, the 13th proximo, at 2 p.m.

(1)—To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1890.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 31st January 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th March next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's Premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot or delivered by the Company into Barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser along-side the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's Premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th January, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, OOTACAMUND.

O. S. No. 29 OF 1889.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.....Plaintiff.

AND

C. SABAPATHY IYER OF HYDERABAD, Barrister-at-Law.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Decree of the above Court, dated 21st November 1890, the following properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Nazir of the said Court at noon on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1891.

(1.)—"FERNWOOD" situate at Coonoor on the Nilghiri Hills, containing about 20 acres of land. The house is roofed with iron and tiles, and contains 9 principal rooms, besides bath and dressing rooms. There is also stabling for 6 horses, two coach houses and ample Godown accommodation. Also a small Bungalow attached to the House, and a Lodge at the entrance to the grounds, containing three small rooms with Kitchen and godown attached.

The furniture in the House and Lodge will be sold with and included in the Property.

(2.)—"MUDDANAH SHOLA" Tea and Cinchona Estate situate about 3 miles from Ootacamund, on the Governor's Sholah Road, containing 114 acres, of which 27 are planted with Tea, 6 with Cinchona, and which also contains about 11,000 blue gum trees. There is also a small Bungalow of two rooms.

(3.)—"EMERALD VALLEY" Tea and Cinchona Estate, situate on the Koondahs, about 12 miles from Ootacamund, containing 248 acres, of which 69 acres are planted with tea, 19 with Condaminea Cinchona, and 3½ with blue gum, and a nursery containing about 8,000 Cinchona plants. There is also an iron roofed and tiled bungalow, containing 4 rooms, furnished, and a Tea and Store House.

(4.)—"TUDOR HALL" Estate, containing about 250 acres, of which 50 are planted with old Tea and a few thousand Cinchonas, 7 with young Tea, 110 with blue gum and 4 acres with Cinchona. The Hall is mostly iron roofed and contains 8 rooms, exclusive of conservatory, bath rooms, etc. There is also a detached bungalow containing 3 rooms, and commodious offices, writers house, servants' godowns and stores, together with stabling for 3 horses. Also a large Tea house roofed with iron, consisting of Engine room and rolling house and a large double storied weathering house and picking room. The Machinery consists of a 6 Horse-power fixed Engine, Jackson's roller, sifter and two Tea cutters, and together with the furniture will be included in the sale of the Hall.

The above three properties are all in good condition, and can be worked together. The green leaf picked during the year 1890 from Tudor Hall and Muddanah Shola alone was over 74,978 lbs.

There is also a Peat Bog on the property of about 18 acres and Peat House.

(5).—100 shares of Rs 500 each fully paid in the Mahaboob Shah Kulburga Mills Company, Limited, of Hyderabad. This item may possibly be sold at Hyderabad.

(6).—Policy of Insurance on the life of C. Sabapathy Iyer (aged about 50) for £1,000 in the London Assurance Company, dated 18th June 1874, the surrender value of which is £190 and the yearly Premia £ 40-9-2.

(7).—Policy of Insurance on the life of C. Sabapathy Iyer for Rs 20,000 in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, dated 3rd July 1880, the yearly Premia on which is Rs 528-6.

And on the same date will be sold by Messrs. OAKES & Co., at their Auction Rooms, Madras,

(8).—12 Valuable oil paintings by E. Boehm, R. Marshall, C. Schmidt and others.

Further particulars of the above properties can be obtained from the Commercial Bank, from Mr. Large, Ootacamund, or from the undersigned.

BARCLAY, MORGAN, AND ORR,
Solicitors, High Court, Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

BREAKFASTS AND TIFFINS.—Tea, Coffee and Ices, Mutton Patties, &c., at PEARSE'S, the Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—New and Pretty POLKA for the PIANO, by J. David, Re. 1-4.—S ROSE and Co., near P. & O. Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—English-built DOG-CART by Hooper and Simmons. In good order. Dark Bay Arab Galloway. Fast and sound. Set of Brass Mounted Harness with double reins by Dunnet and Co. Cost Rs. 100. 18 months ago. Price for Turn-out Rs. 900 Apply to J. BLACK, 1, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—Well-bred Pair GALLOWAYS, 13·3. Age about six. Dark bays. Go in Double and Single Harness, and excellent hacks. Sold separately or Pair. Rs. 400. Believed sound. To be seen in Bombay. Apply W. G. C., care of Messrs. KING KING and Co., Bombay.

G. C. H. W. is EARNESTLY REQUESTED to SEND ADDRESS. Urgent.—M. A. J. R.

COTTON TWEEDS for Summer Suits. Nothing is neater or more suitable than the superior Cotton Tweeds, sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Price As. 8 per yard. Samples free on application.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which REPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS with one Year's Guarantee, including Breakages. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Sharp and Experienced INDENT CLERK. Well acquainted with the General Bazar. Apply "O. G.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS by a Married couple with Board. Apply with terms (moderate) to "T. S.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes, walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisine, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Rushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—TWO UPPER-STORIED HOUSES, near the Byculla Club, just vacated by the Rev. J. E. Abbott. Apply at "Fir Tree Lodge," Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET.—From 1st April, for 8 months or one year, a WELL FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to E. S. LUARD, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—Best ADEN PUMICE. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW BROTHERS, 41, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—A Country-built VICTORIA in good order, painted dark green, with a pair of Bay Arabs, 14·3, and a set of Brass mounted double Harness, the property of an officer. Can be seen at Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

FOR SALE—12th Feb., Chain Beds, Horsehair Matresses, Mahogany Suites, Mirrors, Wimbridge side-board, fancy China coloured glass and lamps, property of W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE, a Light and Stylish VICTORIA in Good Condition. Price Rs. 600. Also a DOG CART by Bennett. Price Rs. 450. Apply to "N," care of this office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Welding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Mellow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,373,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A FAVOURABLE Opportunity offered to small Capitalists wishing to invest in a Profitable Business. Full particulars may be had by applying to "Y. A. K.," care of this Paper.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 4 to 16 H.P. Horizontal and Vertical Engines 6 to 30 H.P. in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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POT STILL ONLY.
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3 Swallows (5 Years Old) .....Rs. 30 per Dozen
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FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
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SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

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REVISED ESTIMATES
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HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

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A good looking BAY WALER GELDING, Age 4, off Height 15·2, up to weight, bought from Baldock last year, trained in the R. A. School, Kirkee. The above is sold for no fault.

A strongly built STYLISH GIG, in thorough repair, complete with Lamps, Cushions, &c., suitable for a Galloway.

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1891.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, late Examiners the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, unfortunately, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	Sp.c.p.a.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	7,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £ 18 Shares	..	£ 18	–	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	730xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	230
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	505
Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	all	20	
Hengrol Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	115
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	420
Mercantile	300	500	500	1pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Munnar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Beraar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	175
New Bombay	1,200	500	500	45	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	602	500	500	40	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	–	1,000		Rs. 80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	11,400
Alliance	1,500	11,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	4	2	80xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Conwd India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bullough	11,500	500	500	25	575xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	365x1
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620x1
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	200 no s.
Khatao Mac.					
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	100xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	905
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,220
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	0	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	100
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	389
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	713	1,000	1,000	30	1,110
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	27	1,100
Sholapore Mills.	800	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills.	350	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	630
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	230
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	180	15	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,125
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	815xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	110
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	560
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 15	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	82
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	66
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	57
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	572½
Prince of Wales Fish	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	–	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14½
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-10
China Leaf	,,	21-5
Pekin Bar Gold, New	,,	20-10
Do. Old	,,	20-14
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	21-6
English Sovereigns	,,	13-8
Do. Dragons	,,	13-7
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	,,	106-10
Sycee Silver	,,	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of General Committee, Homeless Lepers' Fund, Municipal Office, 5 p.m.
Silver Plate Competition, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, Bandora Rifle Range.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee.
B. V. R. A., Coorla, closes.
Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.
Mr. Frank Lincoln at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9-30 p.m.
Annual General Meeting, Breach Candy Swimming Bath, at the Bath premises.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hoseinee entered and the s. s. City of Perth left the dock yesterday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are requested to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Oriental, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office on Friday, the 13th inst., at 9 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 12th instant.

SERVICE AT DABUL.—The Carnival *Te Deum* with thirteen hours' adoration on Sunday was celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul. There was a large concourse of people throughout the day that attended the church. The Rev. Vicar preached and the cere mony was concluded by a procession and the benedict ion of the Blessed Sacrament.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Khatibee, a young Mahomedan girl, aged 8 years. On Monday last she was crossing the Chunabhatti Street, when she was knocked down and run over by a bullock-cart. Her skull was fractured. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died about half an hour after she was admitted. The jury returned an open verdict.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Secretariat, at 5-45, this evening :—

Quick Step	Riflemen—Balfe.
Overture	Le Chevel de Bronze—Auber.
Galop	Berliner Pferde-Eisenbahn. Arndt.
Selection	Ernani—Verdi.
Valse	Fantaisie—Coote.
Polka	Husaren—Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BARODA.—On Saturday night last a disastrous fire broke out in the Camp Bazaar, burning down four houses and causing considerable damage to the adjoining buildings. Such a fire had never been experienced in the bazaar, and it was not extinguished till Sunday morning, at 11 a.m. This was due to scarcity of water. The fire ought have been even more destructive had not the Municipal Commissioners sent some pumps and water-tanks to the spot. The real cause of the fire cannot be traced, as it broke out very suddenly.

MR. FRANK LINCOLN IN BOMBAY.—From the criticisms of his performance which have appeared in the press during his tour from Calcutta to Bombay, Mr. Frank Lincoln would appear to be a humorist and mimic of exceptional ability. He introduces monologues, comic speeches, songs, amusing stories, rapidly one after the other, never allowing the fun to flag. He gives character sketches, which he renders highly humorous by his remarkable ventriloquial gift, and altogether gives an entertainment which is well worth seeing and hearing. Mr. Lincoln is said to be the first entertainer of his kind in America. He is unable, unfortunately, to give more than one performance in Bombay, and to-night, at 9-30, he appears in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

IN SEARCH OF A DINNER.—Bhica Rama, a young Hindoo lad, lately employed as a mill-hand, but now doing nothing, was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. On Monday last Mooljee Tejpal, a Banya, was asleep in his room at Parel, when the accused entered, and finding that some newly-cooked food there, he set himself down, and enjoyed a hearty meal. Having finished that, he began prowling through the room, when complainant awoke and saw the accused, who tried to escape. He at once arrested the accused and handed him over to the police. Accused pleaded guilty, and it being his first offence, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, with a warning that if he were brought back again he would be severely punished.

SUICIDE OF A BRAHMIN WOMAN AT BANDORA.—Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, Assistant Surgeon attending Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney's Dispensary at Bandora, held an inquest on Sunday morning, on the body of a Brahmin woman, named Girjabai, aged 30 years. The deceased was the wife of Ramchunder Baji, chief constable at Bandora. Girjabai was missed from her rooms at about midnight, and it was conjectured that she must have thrown herself into a well at the back of the house, as a *saree* was seen hanging down the well suspended from the wall. It is reasonably believed that the woman lowered herself by it into the water. The finding of the jury was that Girjabai committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN.—The funeral of Sir Tharia Topun, Kt., took place yesterday morning, at nine o'clock. At an early hour a large number of his relations and friends comprising members of the Khoja, Hindu, and Parsee communities, assembled at his town residence, in Khoja Street, and followed the cortege to the Darga, in Old Nagpada Street. Here the body was placed near the grave-yard, before which prayers were said by priests, and prior to consigning the remains in its resting place, his face was uncovered to permit the assembly to have a final glance. The funeral party then dispersed about soon. Last evening several hundred persons paid a visit of condolence to Lady Joobai Tharia Topun and her family. To-morrow the whole Khoja community will be invited to a religious dinner in commemoration of this sorrowful event, and large sums of money will be afterwards distributed among the poorer classes.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the tramway prizes :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line Down		1½	C401124
Red Line	,,	1	C604150
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Brown	Line Up	2	C091452
Green	,, Up	,,	C196943
,,	,, Up	,,	C200953
Special	,, Down	,,	C254608
Green	,, ,,	1½	C270169
Red	,, Up	1	C728683
Lavender	,, ,,	,,	C947257
,,	,, Down	,,	D030177
Brown	,, ,,	,,	D449894
Green	,, Up	,,	D783373
,,	,, ,,	,,	D833260
,,	,, ,,	,,	D852063
Special	,, ,,	,,	E359432
Brown	,, Down	½	C133674
Special	,, Up	,,	C541566

A PLEA FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Mr. Maikoo Lall, of Lucknow, forwards to us a copy of a memorial he has submitted to H. E. the Viceroy on behalf of the domestic animals of the country which, he asserts, are gradually decreasing. The memorial shows :—"That while much is being done, by your benign Government towards the avoidance of undue cruelty to animals, it may not be wholly objectionable for me to urge upon your Excellency a few suggestions, regarding their safety, such as is incumbent upon us by the law of humanity to have a regard to, in connection with the admirable census operations, now in its fall progress. The suggestions, I may be allowed to say, are all the worth, being attended to, as they will be found helpful to the economic condition of India, and its people. I need hardly dwell, at any length, upon the usefulness of our domestic animals, viz., elephants, camels, horses, mules, bullocks, buffaloes, donkeys, pigs, goats, and sheep, both male and female. In fact, these poor creatures do very well impress, on the thinking mind, what *utility* is,—alive, or dead, they are equally serviceable. How ungrateful, then, would it be on the part of man to make no returns in any tangible shape, to their denying goodness; but on the other hand to bring about their reckless destruction, that might terminate in utter extermination!—such is the work of havoc done to thirty-five millions of fur-bearing animals by the unfeeling hunters in Siberia; *vide Morning Post*, dated 21st January, 1889. The continued experience of those who have given their attention to the subject, for a full series of years, has now enabled us to speak with authority, on the gradual advancing decrease in the number of cattle. This fact can be further proved if, along with the census, a detailed enumeration of these be taken, at any time, either on the 26th February, or, if already too late, on the 1st October, 1891. No extra amount of considerable labour and expenses be feared, when the thing is being actually done, with commendable regularity, throughout the whole British India. It is needless to add, that if the course herein pointed is materially taken up, the grand work of census will be complete in every way. The consequences of a diminution in number of these animals, being *far reaching*, I hope, in all earnestness, to find a response to the feeble call made upon your Excellency."

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. NEW HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

AN interesting game was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground between the John Bright and the New High School Clubs. In the absence of some of their better players, the John Bright Club was only fairly represented. Having won the toss they went in to bat, but were easily dismissed for fifty-two runs by the promising young Mody and Messrs. Reporter and Taleyarkhan. The fielding of the New High School team was very well placed, and showed sound judgment and tact on the part of their captain. Messrs. Dadisett and DeVitre fielded exceptionally well throughout the game. On the other hand, Messrs. Wadia and Bode, of the Bright Club, showed superior batting power, the former having carried the bat in the second innings. The school team scored a hundred and one in the first innings and were thus by forty-nine runs in advance of their opponents. The John Bright Club went in a second time, and by the close of the day had scored sixty runs for eight wickets. Thus the game ended in favour of the New High School team.

BARONET C. C. VS CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

A cricket match was played on Saturday and Sunday last between the above teams, which resulted in a win for the City Club by 73 runs. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Messrs. Pavri, Gagrat, Daboo and others, the Baronet Club had to put in a very weak team. Subjoined are the full scores :—

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M Kanga, not out	39	c Bharucha, b Tapia.	1
P Kanga l b w, b Tapia	4	b Barucha	18
J Billimoria, b Tapia	0	b Bunda	0
Engineer, b Bharucha	9	c Daroowala, b Bharucha	18
E F Daver, b Tapia	38	b Bharucha	1
S Harver, b Tapia	0	b Asavaid	7
K Eranee, b Bunda	5	c and b Bharucha	21
N Mussani, b Bund	0		
S Kaka, b Tapia	1	to bat	8
E Mody, b Tapia	1	innings closed.	
Balaporia, b Bunda	5		
Extra	16	Extras	9
Total	118	Total	83

BARONET C. C.

1st Inning.		2nd Innings.	
J S Ali, run out	1	run out	5
A C Bharucha, c and b Balaporia	1	b Kaka	0
R D Ayrton, b Balaporia	0	b Balaporia	19
N K Bharucha, b Balaporia	2	b Eranee	0
Shivji, b Kaka	1	b Kaka	23
D B Tapia, b Kaka	13	b Eranee	2
Bunda, c and b Kaka	7	run out	2
N Panthakie, b Kaka	0	b Kaka	0
B P Daroowalla, b Balaporia	14	not out	15
J Ronistry, b Eranee	2	b Eranee	4
N E Asavaid not out	0	b Kaka	1
Extras	6	Extras	12
Total	47	Total	83

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE above association has completed the 19th year of its existence and the report of the directors, which was adopted at the last annual meeting of the shareholders, shews that it is making good progress, and that the present position of its affairs is highly satisfactory. The noticeable feature in its working is economical management. It was managed to create a reserve fund of Rs. 40,500, or 81 per cent. of the paid-up capital after paying Rs. 17,414-6-10 in claims with law expenses on account of guarantee obligations since its commencement. Out of the last year's surplus of Rs. 7,951-1-11 it resolved to add a further sum of Rs. 2,000 to the reserve fund which will then amount to Rs. 42,500, or 85 per cent. of the paid up capital. The record of dividends paid by the Association is all that could be desired, since the average rate for the 19 years comes to over 10 per cent. The funds of the Company are all in Government Securities. The shareholders are to be congratulated on such results.

During the past year 67 proposals for the Guarantee of Sums amounting to Rs. 1,63,050 have been made to the association and considered by the directors. Of these 18, amounting to Rs. 32,750, have either been declined or not completed. 39 new bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,30,300, have been issued, producing in new annual premiums Rs. 1,963-8-0.

During the year 33 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 93,150, have lapsed by change of employment, or otherwise, without loss to the association.

There has been no claim during the year on account of guarantee obligations.

The revenue of the year ending 31st December 1890, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditor appended hereto, amounts to ..... Rs. 11,472 14 4

To which add balance from last year's account and amount taken from reserve fund ..... ,, 5,151 5 8

Together Rs. 16,624 4 0

The expenditure including advertisements and printing charges, &c., has been ..... Rs. 4,573 2 1

The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1889 ..... ,, 5,000 0 0

9,573 2 1

Making a divisible surplus of Rs. 7,051 1 11

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 8.

Hussey, Lt-Col, Bo, Comdg Deolali Depot, on leave, from Deolali.
Broadbent, Major, Bengal, RE, off leave, from England.
Stack, Lieut, Bo, on leave, from Poona.
Dann, Lt and Adjt, 10th Bo L I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 10.

Stack, Lieut, Bo, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 11th February, 1891.

I. The following drills will take place to-day :—
7 a.m.—12-5" and 10" R. M. L. Gun drill. Practice for the Wheal Cup Competition, and Range finding.
5 p.m.—Practice for the Wheal Cup Competition. Range finding and Company Drill.

Thursday's Drills.

7 a.m.—12-5" and 10" R. M. L. Gun drill. Practice for the Wheal Cup Competition and Range Finding.
5 p.m.—Practice for the Wheal Cup Competition, and Range Finding.

II. It is notified for information that the Weal Cup Competition will take place on Saturday next at 6-30 a.m. instead of the evening as previously notified.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 11th February, 1891.

1. The Class of Instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening and every Wednesday until further orders.

2. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Thursday next, 12th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

3. The Ranges at Coorla will be available for class-firing on and after Thursday, the 12th instant; as the drill season will terminate on the 21st March, Volunteers are requested to do their class firing as soon as possible.

4. "A" Company class firing will commence on Monday the 16th Instant and close on Monday the 23rd idem; any member not completing his class firing within the prescribed time, and not being efficient, will not be eligible for Captain Baird's Prizes.

5. There will be Company drill for "D" Company behind the Town Hall at 5-30 o'clock this afternoon. All members are requested to attend. Clothing—Mufti. Tram fares will be paid.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 6-45 am., for drill with H. E. the Governor's body-guard. Bandoliers and swords without carbines.

2. There will be Riding School on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for the purpose of passing out recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 7th.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov-Gen has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon Sir A Wilson, Kt, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Gov-Gen for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Gov-Gen has been pleased to nominate Mr J L Mackay, CIE, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Gov-Gen for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, vice Sir A Wilson Kt, resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr T O Wilson, Indian Civil Service, Settlement Officer, Jubbulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The services of Mr B P Standen, Indian Civil Service, Assist Commissioner, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr O H Brookes, offg 2nd Assist Sup, Port Blair, is granted furlough to Europe for six months.

The services of Capt H F K Waldron, BSC, 15th Bengal Cav, offg Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt. the Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor Don Alejandro Meyer as Consul for Peru at Rangoon.

Major H A Vincent, Bo S C, Sqdn Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regt, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Central India Horse, and as Political Agent in Western Malwa.

Capt R V Garrett, Bengal S C, and Assist Commissioner of the 2nd (Offg 1st) class, is appointed to be Assist Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—

Lieutenant J N Jephson, Manchester Regt, Wing Officer, 5th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infantry; E N Obbard, Leicestershire Regt, Wing Officer, 10th Regt of Bengal Infantry, and Guy Mortimer Audain, Suffolk Regt, Wing Officer, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Col G T Skipwith, R E, Suptg Engr, 1st class, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Dept, (p a) for one year

Major W R Le G Anderson, Bo S C, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Depy Accountant Genl, Military Dept, (p a) for two years.

Surgn-Major C J W Meadows, Civil Surgn, Murshedabad, (p a) for one year and 133 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Capt H A Carleton, Bengal S C, Squ Commander, 12th Regt of Bengal Cavy for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieut-Col G F Churchill, Bengal S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Regt, for one year; Lieut-Col A F Fletcher, R A, Supt, Gun-Carriage Factory, Madras, for one year Pension service. Capt W S Hewett, Bengal S C, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, N-W Provinces and Oudh, for nine months; Capt P A Bucklan, Bengal S C, Depy Assist Adj-Genl, for one year; Lieut G E L Gilbert, Bengal S C, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 34th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers) for one year.

Lieut R R Vaughan, Bengal S C 25th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year; Second-Lieut C H Davies, Cheshire Regit, probationer, Bengal S C, is permitted to proceed to England (m. c.), and Capt E L Hight, Bengal S C, Wing officer, 1st Punjab Inf, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough in India (p.a.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Col B Lovett, C B, C S I, R E, Sup Engr, 1st class, Military Works Dept, (p.a.) for eight months, Lieut W W Norman, Bengal S C, Squadron Officer and Adjt, 2nd Punjab Cav, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a) for fifteen days: and Col J F FitzG Colgan, Bengal S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 33rd Regt of Bengal Inf, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Bengal S C : Lieuts to be Captains—T H Smith and G F D Hamilton.

Colonel's Allowance.—General Sir F S Roberts, Bart., V C, G C B, G C I E, R, (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, vice General Sir F Turner, K C B, deceased.

Serg D J Meagher to be Conductor, Supernumerary to the establishment, in recognition of his services in connection with the Allahabad Grass Farm.

Col W Barron, Bengal S C, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Mr W T W Hosmer to be 2nd Lieut, vice Macdonald, resigned.

Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps—Mr W K Porter to be Second Lieut, vice Slater transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps—Mr S H Fremantle to be Second-Lieut, vice Wilsworth, promoted; and Second-Lieut W Wilsworth to be Lieut, vice Finnigan, superseded for absence without leave.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Lieut C G Reid resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Chief Engr, 3rd class, and Secy to the Chief Commissioner, Assam Public Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Chief Eng and Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Public Works Dept, during the the absece of Mr E J Martin on furlough.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as apprentice examiners of accounts, on probation, and are posted to the offices noted :—Mr. C. Newman to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. A. H. Wollaston to the office of Examiner of Accounts, N W Provinces and Oudh. Their appointments will have effect from the dates on which they report themselves for duty in their respective offices.

Mr. A Conley, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts.

The services of Mr. A Rowland, Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, which were lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the department for employment by the Gwalior Foreign Durbar.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette Feb. 7th.

Mr. J. S. C. Davis, Junior Secy, Board of Revenue, N-W-Provinces and Oudh, furlough out of India for twenty months, from 28th Feb.

Mr G S C Cole is re-appointed to officiate as an Assist Dist Supt of Police and is posted to the Allahabad district.

The Revd Oscar D Watkins, Chaplain of Meerut, to the Chaplaincy of the Allahabad Cantonments.

Surgn G H Baker, Supernumerary Civil Surgn, from Muzaffarnagar to Pilibhit, as a temporary measure.

Mr L M Kaye, Assist Dist Supt of Police, from Moradabad to Lalitpur.

Mr J V Sturt, Assist Commissioner, Lalitpur district on return from privilege leave to the Jhansi district.

Mr W C Manners Smith, officiating Assist District Supt of Police, from Cawnpore to Benares.

The services of Mr L A S Porter, Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Legislative Dept, from date of his making over charge at Sahranpur.

The services of the Revd T D Gray, M A, Chaplain of Naini Tal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from 1st Feb 1891, or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Naini Tal.

Assist Surgn Nritya Lal Bassack, on being relieved of the medical charge of the Camp of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to do duty at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr C W E Montgomerie, C S, Assist Commissioner, Jubulpore.

Surgn T R Macdonald, M B, Supt, Central Jail, Nagpur, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India three months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of one year's leave on medical certificate.

Furlough to Europe

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

Sale of stock-in-trade of watches, jewellery, clocks, show cases &c., advertised to be sold yesterday by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Mr. E. I. Brandon, an insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon and Co., has been POSTPONED until 17th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 11, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood French-polished household furniture, best plate-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a single seated English built office brougham by Thrupp and Maderley, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. E. HART, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a. m.

1 The property of another gentleman—
1 second-hand brougham in good order by "Silk and Son."
1 Stylish neat mail phaeton suitable for one or a pair of horses.
1 Handsome grey C. B. Mare, quiet in saddle and harness, believed to be sound.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOOTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Premjee Dewcuran and Valabhjee Pragji—
61 bales of grey dhooties and saries from 5 to 11 yards and of different sizes and borders.
On account and risk of Jootha Harjeewan—
10 bales of grey dhooties from 5 to 11 yards and of different sizes and borders.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong built jhanjam office shigram.
1 bay Arab horse, very handsome, 14·2, very quiet, goes in saddle and harness.
1 grey pony, very fast and quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at above mentioned place, by order of the mortgagee Rajaram Govindram, on account and risk of the mortgagor Jowadbai widow and administratrix of Poonja Passoo and Gordhan Poonja, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Nazendari land or ground, of which Nowrojee Manekjee was the former fazendar, and now Ardesir Jabhoy is the present fazendar, situate, lying, and being at Chinch Bunder, together with the ground floor, and one storey or buildings at present standing thereon. The said land and buildings are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west side thereof by the property of the said Nowrojee Manekjee, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Doomby Kolay, and on or towards the south by the property of Mahadev Sunjan Naknia Shunker and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 133 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, out of the said land about seventy-five square yards of land is taken by the Municipality of Bombay. The said piece or parcel of land or ground is entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under old No. 7 and New No. 182.

The upper stories on the said land are pulled down by the said Municipality leaving one storrey and the ground floor as above described.

The old building materials such as timber, bricks, &c., commonly called (kat), which has come out from the pulled down portion of the buildings, is also to be sold.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE GORDON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Directors of Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the property of the abovenamed Company in one lot, consisting of two pieces of leasehold land, together, admeasuring about 70,398 square yards, of which one piece, admeasuring about 17,355 square yards, will be sold, subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 500, and the other admeasuring about 22,943 square yards at a monthly rent of Rs. 100, with the reservoir and all the buildings (remaining undestroyed from the late fire) standing thereon, together with the new and old boilers and the blow-room machinery and reel and tools in the mechanic shop, &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the condition of sale, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, No. 6, Hornby Road, or at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, or at the rooms of the undersigned auctioneers.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the Agents or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 11, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mount Road Palace, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plate-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, kerosine table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Mission House, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a sweet-tone 1 square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, first rate Chubb's Safe, 39 by 24 inches, fitted in a teakwood cupboard, gilt pier glasses, first rate large size musical box, valuable large size engravings and oil-paintings, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, hall fountain, Hink's and Ditmar's 1 and 3 light hanging lamps, rich old Satsuma and China large size flower jars, marble pillars with figures, &c., the property of W. S. THREIFALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 1 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Fejpall Corsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sulamud Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1890, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land revenue for pension and tax, under old Nos. 10 and 11, new No. 142 A, old Survey Nos. 125 and 125, and new Survey No. 2-3951, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 354, then under No. 218, and now under street No. 546-548, and ward No. 134, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west by the property of the late Essoba Damodarjee, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole, and the said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOWJEE PACHPAKHADY, KASBA TANNA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bomanjee Sorabjee Kolsawalla and Rai Cursetbai, widow of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Dalal, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Khoja Esmalbhoy Kharaj, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All those pieces of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling house, mangoe and other fruit trees, and well standing thereon, situate at Mowjee Pachpakhady, Kasba Tanna, Taluka Salsette, District Tanna, registered under Survey No. 182, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 7, survey No. 193, Pot No. 2, Survey No. 193, Pot No. 2, Survey No. 329, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 330, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Survey No. 231, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 309, 333, 179, Survey No. 192, Pot No. 5, admeasuring 8 acres and 14 goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the properties of F. P. Moosa, on the south by the field of Avery Pascoal, on the east by the land of Nilajee Jeevan Thakore and Atmaram Ragoonath, and on the west by the land of F. B. Moosa and Soomar Kamlam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A NEW STEAM LAUNCH.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

The new steam launch "Ayesha," built entirely of teak by T. Tazzy and Son, of Molesey, varnished and polished inside and outside, copper fastened and sheathed with red copper up to water line, length b. p. 30' 2," length o. a. 35' breadth 6' 1," depth 3' 3" and draft 2' 3."

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

N. B.—The launch is now lying off Mody Bay, where it can be inspected any time during the day.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 11, 1891.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.,

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—*Very Rev.* B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.
Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1 16-4	10	15	20	
Morris' Beehives, No. 2 13-12	5	10	15	
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds) 16-4	10	15		
O. K. Dawsons (Straws) 13-12	5	10	15	

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries.
A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
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AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday, at Saturday's quotation, at 97⅞; but the market rates of discount were ¼ per cent. higher both on Short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2 and 2¼ per cent. respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 109¼. Silver also remained at last week's closing price of 46d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent. higher, at 100¼, with Exchange up to the same extent, at 4·87½ dollars. The Exchange Banks in London reduced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight by 4d., making it stand at 1s. 5¾d. Paris quotations come unaltered at 95¾ for Rentes, and frcs 25·21¼ for Exchange on London.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening, and Surats quiet, the total Sales having amounted to only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The price of ready Mid.-American remained 4 15-16d., and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for the nearer and the most distant deliveries, and 1-64d. up in the intermediate positions, the extreme quotations being 4 29-32d. for February, and 5 9-64d. for June-July deliveries. The total day's Imports were 28,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands was unaltered at 9¼ cents, May Futures being two points down, at 9·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 29,000 bales; and the total figures for the season, so far, give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts	29,000	18,000	26,000
Two days' do.	51,000	35,000	47,000
Since 1st Sept. 90	5,436,000	5,105,000	4,617,000

A considerable business has been passing in our local market for the staple to-day, and the feeling has been steady, but prices have shown no further movement. The total Sales have aggregated 5,600 bales of ready new Cotton, of which the Mills have taken 4,000 bales, made up of 2,200 Julgaum, at Rs. 163-5½; 500 Khangaum, at Rs. 178; 600 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 170; 250 Barsee, at Rs. 192-3½; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 149-50; 150 Amreli Ginned at Rs. 182-4½; 50 Bharac Ginned, at Rs. 193½; and 50 Porebunder, at Rs. 167; while exporters have bought 1,600 bales, consisting of 700 Bengals, at Rs. 150-66; 300 Broach, at Rs. 209; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 163-5; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 192½; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT.—Transactions in this market have been small to-day; but the tone has been steady, and prices for all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS are unchanged in value, a moderate business having been done in a steady market; but *Linseed*, as an exception, has advanced ½ to 1 anna per cwt., and may now be quoted at Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,022 bales.
Wheat	15,957 cwt.
Linseed	22,435 "
Rapeseed	5,420 "
Gingelly	26,419 "
Poppy seed	2,933 "
Ground nuts	8,137 "

FREIGHTS are still firm, but there are more relets offering for February shipment. Two April steamers have been fixed under open charters, at 22s. 6d. per ton; and business has been done for Marseilles, for May shipment, at 21s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm on the whole if with a somewhat unsettled feeling, and with rates 3-16d. above last evening's level at 1s. 5¾d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5¾d. for three months' sight Credits and, supported by Calcutta, the advanced was maintained throughout the day with a firm feeling at the close, a good deal of business having been done both ways, ready and forward. We quote forward Demand, for March delivery, at 1s. 5¾d.; and Credits at 1s. 6d. for March, and 1s. 6 1-16 for April, with ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5¾d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5¾d.	"
Francs do.	1·88.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unsettled, but steady at the close, and an advance in rates for Four per cents of 5-16 for Money and 7-16 for account on last evening's quotations has been established. Business was done for cash at 104 and 104¼; and closing prices were 104¼ for cash, 104 1-16 for the next settlement, and 103 13-16 for the April account. For the other denomination 107 is now the nominal rate.

SHARES are still very quiet, and our quotations are again almost without change. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 930.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5¾d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95f
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅜.
4½ per cent. "	78⅛.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	46

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 10.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.
Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.
Next Mail for Mauritius closes at Aden noon to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVIC

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th February, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	7	30 p.m.	10	29
Teheran	10	2	20 p.m.	...	27
Suez	10	2	45 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 10th February, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	9	8	...	6
" Kurrachee	...	47	...	1
" Madras	6	43	...	1

DIVINE SERVICES.

ASH WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1891.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6-45 p.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany and Address to Children.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Commination Service and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
6 p.m.—Short Service and Address. Hymn No. 488, and Metrical Litany No. 1, Parts 1 and 3.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. "Straits of Magellan" in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATSON—February 9, at 146 De'Lisle Road, Bombay, the wife of H Watson, Superintendent Bombay Water Works, of a daughter.

COCONADA.

MARRIAGE.

HUNT—CARROLL—February 4, at St Annes Church, Coconada, by the Rev Father F Mabboux, John Augustus Hunt, Sergeant Instructor, Godavari Section, East Coast Rifle Volunteers, to Miss Winifred (Winnie) Elizabeth Carroll, daughter of the late Michael Carroll, late 1st Bombay European Fusiliers or 103rd Regiment, now the City of Dublin Fusiliers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CABLE—February 5, at 3, Russell Street, George Pickersgill son of F Cable, aged 5 months.
BANAJEE—February 7, at his bungalow, at Dadur, Daly Cursetjee Banajee, the eldest son of late Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee, aged 60 years.
MCCARTHY—January 27, at Secun derabad, Brigade-Surgn D J McCarthy, I M S, attached to the 1st Madras Lancers.
PIERSON—January 29, at Shekotough, Khojak Pass, of enteric fever, Surgeon A H Pierson, I M S, Medical Officer Chaman Extension Railway.
SIR THARIA TOPAN, KT.—February 9, at his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, aged 65 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1891.

THE three telegrams from London to-day relating to Indian affairs are of very unequal interest. We do not know why it should have been thought necessary—unless Mr. Hume's latest "strictly private and confidential" has succeeded too well in misleading the public as to Lord Lansdowne's attitude regarding the Congress—to inform us that "Government will in no way take part in the Conference of Delegates of the Indian Congress to be held in London." The news, if it were worth sending at all, was scarcely worth sending by wire, as the "London Congress" as it will be called, will not be held until next year, if it is held at all, and no one in India or in England can have supposed that Government would associate themselves with it in any way. Mr. Gladstone may or may not be in office in 1892; but whether the Government of the day be Conservative or Liberal will make no difference. Whoever may be in Exeter Hall listening to the eloquence of the East, front bench men of both sides of the House will be absent. The gathering will none the less be interesting, and it is sure to make an impression upon public opinion at home—an impression which perhaps it may be necessary to forestall by repeating Prince Bismarck's caution against a too free trust in men who are eloquent. Meanwhile attention will be called in England to Indian affairs in less dramatic but on the whole more serious ways than by the proposed assemblage of wise men from the East in Exeter Hall. Next Tuesday Sir William Plowden is to bring on a motion affirming the desirability of a free discussion of Indian affairs in the House of Commons at least once every Session. Notice of a similar motion had been given by Sir Roper Lethbridge, who has always been anxious to demonstrate through his own action that the Conservatives are as anxious to take a practical interest in India as the other party. If the Government are opposed to the motion it will be interesting to see how they propose to show that once a session is too often for the discussion of Indian politics in Parliament. One objection to the motion we can conceive of as possible and as reasonable—the answer namely that if only one night in a session can be given to the serious discussion of Indian affairs the discussion will necessarily be so imperfect that it had better be avoided altogether. To that argument it might be difficult to find a rejoinder; but the indifference of Sir John Gorst is not likely to be courageous enough to put it forward. It seems to us that a much better service than the acceptance of this motion could render to India would be done if the House of Commons could be induced to make up its mind that the Indian Budget statement shall be discussed in any circumstances before the Whitsuntide Recess. Standing orders are operative only during the Parliament in which they are passed, and to deal with the matter in that way would be perhaps a little too rigid. But no such inconvenience would attach to a resolution in which the House thus expressed its desire that the Indian Budget should no longer be relegated to the last week of the session, though Sir John Gorst would doubtless have objections to raise to any such limitation of the discretion of Ministers in disposing of the time of the House.

Mr. MacLaren, the member for Crewe, has taken for the time being the place that Mr. Bradlaugh had filled in relation to Indian affairs in the House of Commons. He is one of the members whose names appear on the back of Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill, and the amendment regretting the absence of the elective principle from Lord Cross's Bill of which he has given notice would in all probability have been moved by the Member for Northampton if he had been living. Mr. Maclean, by way of showing that he has at last found something to be satisfied with, will offer an amendment approving of the Bill as it stands. It need scarcely be pointed out that Lord Cross's Bill, *plus* the elective principle, is pretty much the same thing as Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. In that measure the formal outlines of Lord Cross's scheme are closely adhered to, but election takes the place of nomination, and the maximum number of members of the several Councils is substantially greater than in the other Bill. The feature in Mr. Bradlaugh's scheme which is especially intended to commend it to the acceptance of cautious legislators is that which leaves it to the Viceroy in Council to decide what the qualification for voting for members of these Councils shall be. However the merits or demerits of the Bill are of little moment at this time. In framing it Mr. Bradlaugh endeavoured to show that the incautious spirit in which last year's Bill was drafted, at the suggestion of the Bombay Congress, no longer dominates the politicians in England who have undertaken to bring Indian matters before the notice of the House of Commons. It is hardly likely to be heard of again this session, and it becomes a question of practical politics whether after having delivered their protest against the absence of the elective principle from Lord Cross' Bill, Mr. MacLaren and his friends would not do well to withdraw from further opposition to it, doing nothing to prevent it from passing into law this session. Mr. Bradlaugh himself has shown that the Government measure will serve as the frame work within which the machinery of election as well as that of nomination can be worked. A Bill out of which an elective system could be evolved later on is not to be opposed *a outrance* by the advocates of election as against nomination. Mr. MacLaren's amendment will be an appropriate vindication of a principle which it is to be regretted that Lord Cross has not seen his way to approve of. But the protest once made, we ought not to lose the undoubted advantages—the enlargement of the Councils, for instance, and the right of interpellation—which the Bill gives us because they fall short of our larger expectations. Even "maimed" liberties are not to be despised.

THE exhaustive examination of witnesses in Bombay in connection with a case in the Broach District Court, in which it is sought to set aside a marriage between Parsees on the ground of infancy, has caused a revival of interest in the controversy which was maintained more than a quarter of a century ago at the time of the passing of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act. The contrast between the spirit in which the Parsee and the Hindu communities have been actuated in the matter of social reform is the most obvious consideration which the narrative suggests. Happily, however, the cause of the particular social reform now on the legislative anvil stands in no need of being enforced by any reference to the enlightened conduct of a sister community thirty years ago. The chief interest of the proceedings which resulted in the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Law lies in the fact to which emphatic expression was given by the Hon. Mr. Anderson, who was in charge of the Bill in the Legislative Council of India, namely, that the Bill did not contain, nor was it intended to contain, anything to sanction a practice which neither the principles of those who legislated, nor the true interests of those on whose behalf the legislation was undertaken, required should be encouraged. This assurance appears to have been necessitated by the apprehension which sections 3 and 37 of the Bill created among the advanced section of the community, for by the former of these sections, which has been retained in the Act, it is enacted that in cases where the parties marrying are under the age of twenty-one, the consent of the parents or guardians is necessary, and by the latter that no rights arising out of a marriage can be enforced in a Court of Law unless the wife shall have completed the age of fourteen, and the husband the age of sixteen years. Now the mere reference to infant marriages in this section, and the prescribing of conditions for their validity and for any suit to enforce rights arising out of them, were not unnaturally construed into an express recognition on the part of the legislature of the practice of infant marriages in the community. The emphatic assurance, however, of the legislature, given through the mouth of the mover of the Bill, dispelled the fear. Judged by that assurance, which may be taken as part and parcel of the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the measure, and as such admissible evidence of the fact, the harmlessness and scope of the sections are made clear. Neither Section 3 nor Section 37 contains any enunciation of the principle that infant marriages among the Parsees are valid. The one only imposes a condition of paternal or quasi-paternal assent, which need not, however, necessarily be the only condition of a legally enforceable marriage; and the other imposes a condition of minimum age for suits between the parties to a marriage—a fact which does not compel the inference that to any suit so recognised the plea of infancy at the time of the marriage could not be pleaded with effect in bar of the relief prayed for; or that the plaintiff would succeed without the need of a ratification on the part of the defendant, such as he or she being then, *ex-hypothesi*, of the age which common law takes to be the age of understanding, would be in a position to give or withhold. The fact is that sections 3 and 37 are merely prohibitory of the Acts therein mentally specified, namely, marriages between infants without the consent of parents or guardians, and suits between them before they are of the age which is considered to be the age of understanding. The prohibition of one thing is not however necessarily the affirmation of its opposite, much less an affirmation that the opposite has no other condition requisite for its validity than the conditions prescribed by the Act; conditions for instance resting on custom and usage, or the rules of written common law which the legislature is not called upon on the occasion of every special enactment either to affirm or deny, but which therefore continue to exist and have a regulative force in the concerns of the people. The basis of the marriage tie, in the Parsee as in the English community, is admittedly contractual, and the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, by its provisions, abundantly makes it clear that such is the fact. This being so, the condition as to ratification of any contract, made during infancy, which the English Common Law as also the Indian Contract Law requires, applies to the contract of marriage as to any other contract whatever, and unless such ratification can be proved (cohabitation for obvious reasons amounting to ratification,) there can, even to a lay mind, be no reason why the contract should not be held voidable at the instance of either party to the marriage. This, we have seen, is precisely the issue raised in the case of Shirinbai *vs.* Curseiji Nusservanji Mussalevala, to which public attention is being drawn. Nor is it possible to underrate the importance of the issue to the community at large. If the pernicious practice which is believed to have worked havoc in a sister community is still lurking here and there in the community to which the litigants belong, no harm to its true interests can be caused, but on the contrary much good by declaring that a marriage contract between infants is open to the same risk of avoidance as any other contract between or on behalf of infants. It is commendable to the Parsee community that a question of such social importance as the one involved in the suit referred to should be fought out on strictly judicial grounds in a Court of Law, without the distracting adjuncts of an excited, but unreasonable, orthodoxy on the one hand and on the other an uncompromising aggressiveness.

BUT little has been heard of the Dervishes during the past six months until to-day when, as Reuter tells us, a determined effort is to be made by the Egyptian Government to drive them out of Tokar. In August and September they were reduced by disease and famine, and busy fighting among themselves. El Senoussi had revolted against Osman Digna, and had then left for Omdurman, whilst Osman Digna with three thousand followers had occupied Tokar, where at the time small-pox was raging. Three weeks later came the news that Osman had concentrated his forces at Handoub and threatened to attack Suakin. Nothing however was done, and in October we heard through a telegram received at Cairo from the Governor of Suakin that Amed-el-Ghera, a well-known Beniamen Chief, had arrived there, having escaped with his followers from Osman Digna's camp at Tokar. He reported that Digna's force at Tokar was broken up owing to numerous desertions, and that this was entirely due to the action of the Egyptian Government in closing the gates of Suakin and forbidding the sale of corn outside the town, which had upset the plans of the Dervish leader, who was then quite helpless. The fugitive Chief confirmed the report that Digna had been trying to smuggle ammunition into his camp from Jeddah. This story, however, would almost appear to have been concocted with a view to putting the authorities at Suakin off their guard, for it transpired that El-Senoussi having withdrawn towards Khartoum, Osman Digna had succeeded in obtaining large quantities of provisions from the merchants of Suakin, and being strongly reinforced and provided with arms and ammunition was again contemplating the assault on Suakin. A month, however, elapsed, and it was reported that the Emir of Gallabath, with a thousand men, had deserted Osman, who was then utterly powerless. From November till the beginning of the present year the Governor of Suakin was occupied in an attempt to starve out Osman by prohibiting all trade with Tokar, when suddenly he was informed that he had by some means procured a vast quantity of arms and ammunition, and with a large force of Dervishes at his back was again a formidable opponent. Egyptian cavalry patrols have from the middle of last month been posted outside Suakin with a view to preventing the attack, but a fortnight ago, notwithstanding the patrols, a raid was made by the Dervishes in the very outskirts of Suakin and numbers of cattle were stolen. The cavalry gave chase, and after a brisk skirmish drove off the marauders, and recovered the cattle, subsequently occupying Handoub. No further assault has since been made, but the close proximity of the Dervishes rendered it highly probable that a determined attack would be shortly made. The resolution of the Egyptian Government to assume the offensive and drive off the Dervishes is to be applauded, as for months the merchants and cattle owners must have lived in a constant state of fear, and the garrison of Suakin have been wearied with endless watchfulness. No British troops, says the telegram, are to be employed in the expedition, but immediate action is to be taken, and the Egyptian troops will have a good oportunity of demonstrating the material they are made of and the progress which has been effected under British military administration.

WE continue to receive from various quarters communications on the Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council which for various reasons we are obliged to withhold. The subject of the Bill is one requiring a good deal more delicacy in treatment than many of our correspondents seem able to bestow upon it—a fact the more to be regretted inasmuch as great erudition is in many cases associated with this remarkably free handling of the physiological side of the question. One contribution from a Sanskritist of eminence we are obliged to withhold because of the impossibility of finding convenient euphemisms for some of the technicalities in his argument. To tell the truth, this discussion adds new terrors to the life of every journalist who shrinks from a shaking of the whole tree of knowledge. We have done our best with "fit editing" to present our correspondents' dissertations divested of the much too candid naturalism in which some of them abound; but we trust that in thus dealing with the subject in the spirit rather of the late respected Mr. Bowdler than in that of M. Zola we have not caused either our correspondents or our readers to regret that Mr. Stead, with his more courageous way of handling unpleasant subjects, is not in India, exposing things, as the Babu said, "in all their naked hideousness." It has been a hard fight to give the proprieties their due, but we have been sustained in it by the knowledge that whatever injustice we might be doing to the physiological part of the argument was being made ample amends for by the more daring of our contemporaries, who, to give them their due, leave nothing to the imagination.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by the Municipal Commissioner, will pay a visit to the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. MacLaren gave notice that he would move an amendment on the second reading of the India Councils Bill regretting the absence of the elective principle therein.

Mr. Maclean will move an amendment to the one of which Mr. MacLaren has given notice, expressing satisfaction with the Bill.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN DELEGATES.

Government will in no way take part in the Conference of Delegates of the Indian Congress to be held in London.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE COMMONS.

Sir W. C. Plowden, Member for Wolverhampton, has secured first place on the 17th instant for a motion similar to the one of which Sir Roper Lethbridge has given notice in reference to the discussion of Indian affairs in the Commons.

The motion of Sir Roper Lethbridge is therefore superseded by that of Sir W. C. Plowden.

THE INDIAN FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Government are being pressed to give facilities for Mr. Maclean's motion in reference to the report of the Indian Factory Commission.

A SNUB FROM RUSSIA.

H. I. M. the Czar has returned unanswered the Lord Mayor's letter enclosing a memorial in favour of the Jews in Russia.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has gone to Alexandria.

THE DERVISHES AT TOKAR.

CAIRO, FEB. 9.

The Egyptian Government have decided to take steps to drive out the Dervishes from Tokar. The Governor of Suakin has therefore been ordered to proceed immediately with all his available forces to that place and expel the Dervishes. He will then fortify the town and constitute a Civil Government there. No British troops are to be employed in the expedition.

COUNT WALDERSEE'S SUCCESSOR.

BERLIN, FEB. 9.

Lieutenant-General Count Schlieffen has been appointed to succeed Count Waldersee as chief of the staff of the German Army.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9.

Yesterday's meeting of the Democratic Caucus of the House of Representatives, which passed the resolution regarding the urgency of reporting the Silver Bill to the House, was very poorly attended. Nevertheless, the Silver men are devising further plans to forego the discussion of the Bill on the House.

LATER.

Mr. Geary of California has introduced a Bill in the House of Representatives for the Free Coinage of Silver produced in the United States.

A member of the Coinage Committee states that the Senate's Silver Bill will be reported to the House this week.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury to-day purchased 150,000 ounces of Silver at prices ranging between 100·95 and 101.

THE CZAREWITCH'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 9.

This morning the Czarewitch visited the Sriranga Temple, and inspected the jewels there. At noon he inspected various local manufactories. To-night he will see Trichinopoly Rock illuminated.

FEB. 10.

Last night the Czarewitch saw the Rock illuminations and fireworks at Trichinopoly. He left Trichinopoly by a special train at 1-30 and arrived at Madura at 7-30 this morning. The Collector and most of the local residents were present on the station. After *chota hazree* the Czarewitch christened the two new engines Dagmar and Olga. He afterwards visited the celebrated temples and inspected the local manufactories. Before leaving the temple one of the priests addressed the Czarewitch in Tamil, expressing his joy at seeing the princes. The people, he said, enjoyed great benefits from the British rule. He trusted cordial relations would exist between England and Russia and wished joy, longevity, and prosperity to the princes. The train leaves Madura at ten to-night for Tuticorin.

THE DISTURBANCES AT TUTICORIN.

H. M. S. Turquoise is at Tuticorin. Two hundred and forty more Arab divers have arrived there from Bombay. The Ceylon Government has not withdrawn its refusal to employ them.

THE LATE MR. BRADLAUGH.

This evening a large public meeting was held to express regret at Mr. Bradlaugh's death and express sympathy with his daughters. It was decided to open subscription lists with a view to perpetuating in some public permanent form the memory of Mr. Bradlaugh's connection with India. Nearly Rs. 1,000 were subscribed on the spot.

THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

The Mu Valley Railway will not be ready for opening to Shwebo till June owing to difficulties in getting the rolling-stock across the Irrawaddy from Mandalay to Sagain.

THE N.-W. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The adoption of the new time table on the North-Western Railway from 1st March is due to Colonel Wallace' Calcutta.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 10.

The absolute emptiness of Poona was clearly demonstrated by the very meagre attendance at the Grand Stand at to-day's races. Two firms of bookmakers were represented, and three totalisators were kept going, but not very much business was done. The sport, however, was good in spite of the small field, which turned up. The Worcestershire Regiment Band was in attendance. Captain Anderson fell in the last race, when Redwing charged the five-furlong post and knocked it down, but he escaped without any serious injury.

1st DAY—TUESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—"The Subaltern's Cup." Closed Rs. 199. All galloways 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 11st; 3 lbs allowed per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 2 lbs., of the day 7 lbs.; 5 yrs. allowed 2 lbs., 4 yrs. 5 lbs., 3 yrs. 9 lbs. C. B.'s allowed 10 lbs. Distance-R. C.

Col Rhodes' c a p Sherry, (9st 13lbs), Mr. May 1
Mr Edward's b a g Mandrin, (11st 0lb), Owner..... 2
Capt Peyton's c a p Donner, (8st 11lbs), Native 0

There were many surprises and severel pots were upset in Subaltern's Cup. Sherry, who took the lead from the start, beat Mandarin by three-quarters of a length. Donner being nowhere. Time—3 min. and 5 secs. Distance—1¼ mile.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Mandarin, 2 to 1 against Sherry, and 6 to 1 against Donner.

2ND RACE.—"The Bedouins." Closed Rs. 199. For all arabs. Weight for age raised 2slbs. Maidens allowed 2lbs., of the day 7lbs. Distance 1 Mile. Value of Tickets, Rs. 400; Lansdowne, Rs. 60; Brown Prince, Rs. 70; Danube, Rs. 40; Buccaneer, Rs. 10; Mafeesh Rs. 10,

Capt Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 10st 9lb, Owner 1
Mr Sedley's br a h Brown Prince, 11st 2lb, Capt Hanwell 2
Mr Kempton's b a h Lansdowne, 10st 10lb, Owner.... 3
Capt Carthew Yorstoun's b a h Danube, 11st 11lb, Mr Carr..... 0
Capt Thomas' b a h Buccaneer, 10st 10lb, Owner..... 0

In the Bedouins Mafeesh astonished everybody, and Brown Prince and Lansdowne were the favourites. The former led for a short distance and then Mafeesh got in the front. Turning to the corner for home the two favourites challenged Mafeesh, but to no purpose. The latter won by a head from Brown Prince; Lansdowne being third. Time—1 minute 57¼ secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Brown Prince and Lansdowne, 5 to 1 against Mafeesh, 7 to 1 against Danube, and 12 to 1 against Buccaneer.

3RD RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes." Open Rs. 199. For all C. Bs. 13-3 and others 13-2 to carry 11 stone. 3lbs. allowed per ¼ inch. Maidens allowed 2lbs; of the day 7lbs. 5 yrs. allowed 1lb, 4 yrs. 3lb, 3 yrs. 6lbs. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr Carr's g a p Telegram, 10st 1lb, Mr England 1
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 10st 7lb, Capt Anderson... 2
Aga Moochool Shah's g a p Sattara, 10st 4lb, Mr May 3
Aga Coochick Shah's b, c b m Corunna, 9st 3lb, Native 0
Mr Smith's b c b m Motee, 7st 3lb, Ahmed 0

In the Eclipse Stakes Pekin forced the running from start with Telegram and Sattara in close attendance. At the three-furlong post Telegram closed in with Pekin, and after a good race down the straight beat him by three-quarters of a length. Sattara was half a length behind Pekin. Time—1 min. and 12 secs.

Bet ting: Evens on Telegram and Pekin; and 10 to 1 against the others.

4TH RACE.—"The Novice Stakes."—Closed Rs. 199. All Maiden galloways 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry 11-7; 3 lbs. allowed per quarter inch. Maidens of the day allowed 5 lbs. Bona fide polo ponies who have been regularly played up to time of 2nd Entries and with a Polo Secretary's certificate to that effect allowed 7 lbs. Distance 3 furlongs. Value of Tickets Rs. 200; Horatio, Rs. 40; Meteor, Rs. 10; Daylight, Ps. 5; How's That, Rs. 15; Cocky Boy, Rs. 45; Moonstone, Rs. 40.

Mr England's b a gal Cocky Boy, (10st 8lbs), Owner.. 1
Mr Edward's g a g Moonstone, (11st 2lbs), Owner.. 2
Capt George's g ch p How's That, (11st 11lbs), Capt Ross 3
Mr Carr's c a gal Meteor, (10st 7lbs), Owner..... 0
Capt Peyton's g a p Daylight, (10st 4lbs), Owner..... 0
Mr Stack's c a p Ama, (9st 12lbs), Owner..... 0
Mr Kennard's c a p Horatio, (9st 4lbs), Capt Anderson 0

Horatio was most fancied in the Novice Stakes, but he failed to secure even the third place. Cockyboy led from start to finish, winning easily by a length and a half; Moonstone was second and Hows That a good third. Time—41 secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Horatio; 2 to 1 against Cockyboy; 6 to 1 against Moonstone; 8 to 1 against Hows That; and 15 to 1 against the others.

5TH RACE.—"The Desert Stakes." Open Rs. 199. All Arabs. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Maidens allowed 2 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Framji Dorabji's b a gal Hamdani, (9st 7lbs), Mr Kempton 1
Aga Jungee Shah's b a gal Nelson (10st 6lbs), Mr. May 2
Capt Kelly's c a h Absentee (10st 11lbs), Capt Hanwell 3
Aga Z Shah's b a h William, (10st 5lbs), Capt Anderson 0
Mr Aboola A Wahed's g a h Budder, (10st 0lbs), Mr. Cookson..... 0
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a g a h Hamdani (9st 7lbs) Mr Kempton 0

The Desert Stakes provided the greatest surprise of the evening. This race was considered a moral for Absentee, though William, who showed up well in Bombay the other day, found several backers, but the rank outsider Hamdani won in a canter by several lengths, Nelson being second, and Absentee third. Time—1 min. 57 secs.

Betting 3 to 1 on Absentee; 2 to 1 against William; 6 to 1 against Nelson; and 10 to 1 against Hamdani and Budder.

6TH RACE.—"The Colonials Open." Rs. 199. For all horses W. A. C. raised 21lbs. Maidens allowed 2lbs., of the day 7lbs. Horses who have never started for a race or handicap with 200 Rs added allowed 5lbs. extra. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Kempton's c ong geld Bondage, 9st 12lb, Owner.. 1
Dr Ball's br aus geld Bulwark late El Cid, 10st 11lbs, Capt Hanwell 0
Capt Foster's c aust geld Redwing, 10st 9lbs, Capt Anderson 0

The small field of three in the last race was reduced to a match between Bulwark and Bondage, Captain Anderson having been dashed up against the post by Redwing, who scampered back to the stand without his rider. The race was a very good one, and resulted in a victory for the English horse belonging to Mr. Kempton by a length. Time—1 min. 6 3-5 secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Bulwark; 2 to 1 against Bondage; and 8 to 1 against Redwing.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here this morning.

NAPLES, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rowa left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 9.

French mail steamer Sydney from China arrived.

FEB. 10.

H. M. S. Boadicea from Trincomalee arrived.
H. M. S. Wandera sailed for London on 1st and Tyne for China on 6th instant.
H. M. S. Brisk from Bombay arrived.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

JAN. 21.

HER Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is really going to Florence, and the Florentines are full of joy; but their rapture is not shared by all their countrymen. It is the immemorial custom of the great Italian cities to be jealous of and to malign one another. Milan does not think much of Turin, which turns up its nose at Genoa. Bologna holds that Venice is a vastly overrated place, and Naples has never heard of Palermo. These internecine jealousies are not confined to the Peninsula. New York scarcely thinks that Boston is the "hub of the Universe:" Philadelphia opines that her stewed terrapin is far superior to that of Baltimore; Chicago looks down on St. Louis; and San Francisco speaks of the inhabitants of all the cities on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains as "those Eastern folk."

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I suppose that by this time the grand ball given at the British Embassy by the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, at which superb *festa* the King and Queen of Italy and the Duke of Cambridge were present, has become so much ancient history. I must say something about it nevertheless, since it was from first to last one of the most brilliant of entertainments. The British Embassy is certainly not such a vast edifice as the Palazzo di Venezia, the abode of the Austrian Ambassador, or as the prodigious Spanish Embassy in the Piazza di Spagna, in the courtyard of which some hundreds of Spanish pilgrims were a few years since permitted to encamp. Still Lord Dufferin lives in one of the handsomest houses in modern Rome. The marble staircase is almost incomparably grand, and the ball room is a noble saloon; the floor of green and yellow encaustic tiles, and the walls and ceilings profusely decorated in Pompeian style.

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The great event of the evening was the Royal quadrille, danced by Queen Margherita with Lord Dufferin for a partner, and Lady Dufferin with the Duke of Cambridge. The "set" was completed by ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the *corps diplomatique*; and among the latter I was glad to see Yia Bey, the Ottoman ambassador, footing it merrily. For once, at least, the proverbial maxim that "bears may dance, but Turks never" was unverified.

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The recent trial of "Richardson vs. Davis" will remind anecdote-mongers of the old story of the man who was being thrown from the gallery of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. "Don't waste him," cried a voice; "*Kill a fiddler with him.*" Only in the case tried before Mr. Justice Grantham the man was not thrown with the intent of hurting anybody. Plaintiff and his wife went one evening to a music hall, and seated themselves under a net spread across the auditorium; and into this net a gymnast walking on the wire dropped a man whom he was carrying in his arms. The falling body hit plaintiff on the nose. He was afterwards very ill and his eyesight was affected. The jury gave him £45 damages.

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It was pleaded for the defence that the plaintiff had been repeatedly warned not to stand up, but that he had persisted in doing so, and had thus been himself a contributory to the accident which befel him. Such an argument obviously could not hold water. Ethically the mere dropping of the man into the net was an offence *contra bonos mores*. The stupid idea was to create an impression among the audience that the man had been accidentally dropped, and consequently to cause alarm. The net was safe enough, no doubt; but had it broken and the dropped man been killed, would not the wire-walker have been liable to an indictment for manslaughter?

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It may be granted that to hit a man *with* a man is occasionally justifiable and even necessary. Turn over Flaxman's wonderful outline illustrations of Homer—he drew them in Rome, and got but a guinea apiece for them—and you will find that the heroes of the Iliad frequently assaulted each other *with* each other; although it must have required considerable gymnastic training for a valiant Greek to seize an equally valiant Trojan by one ancle, swing him round and bang another Trojan with him. Phœbus again, does not Captain Marryat tell us in "Peter Simple" how when the hero and his friend O'Brien escaped from the French prison they took refuge in the branches of a tree in the Forest of Ardennes, and, an inquisitive gendarme happening to be standing under the tree, O'Brien dropped upon him and killed him! But there was no necessity for the wire-walker to drop the man into the net. It was a piece of stupidly sensational tomfoolery which might have ended fatally.

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Who is "Mrs. Julia Pardoe," to whose amusing and instructive work on Marie de Medicis a contemporary has devoted a leading article, generally inducing the impression that the authoress is one of the literary ladies of the present day? Can she be our old friend the excellent Miss Julia Pardoe, who was born in 1806 and who died in 1862? Among the numerous works of this accomplished writer, *my* favourite when I was a boy, used to be "The City of the Sultan;" a most picturesque description of Constantinople.

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Two American missionary ladies were voyaging in a native boat from Shanghai to Foochow when, at dead of night, the craft was boarded by a gang of Chinese pirates, who robbed the ladies of their jewellery, "investigated" their stockings and their hair in quest of concealed diamonds, and, in particular, looted all their hairpins—"those articles being of great intrinsic value in a Chinese lady's dress." In England, I am told, hairpins can be bought retail at the price of twenty-four for six pence. Looking at the present depressed state of the trades of literature and journalism, I am seriously thinking of going into the hairp in business for exportation to China only when I reach home.

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Meanwhile, I have a mild complaint to make against one of the best English and Italian dictionaries of which I am aware—Millhouse's. I was sent out the other day to buy some hairpins, and I confess that I did not know the Italian for the article in question. I was ashamed to ask the waiter, so I furtively consulted Millhouse; but that disappointing lexicographer, while he cited pins, pin-cushion, pin money, and pin dust, had nought to say about hairpins. So when I reached a perfumer's shop in the Corso I was fain to ask the name of the "small, thin, black metallic caudine-forks-looking articles which ladies place in their hair." The perfumer smiled and said "forcinelle." Make a note of the word, ladies, when you purpose travelling in Italy, for you can never know when you may be "hard up" for hairpins, were it only to button your gloves withal.

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Just before the cession of Heligoland—"given away with a pound of tea"—to Germany, a gentleman wrote to the papers indignantly denying that the remarkably tight little island, once an appanage of the British Crown, was infested with rabbits. I fancy that during this awful winter it would have been rather a good thing for the Heligolanders if the myth about the rabbits had been true. At least they might have eaten the bunnies. As things go the Island has been cut off since Christmas from all communication with the mainland. Provisions have become scarce, and in the way of fresh meat and eggs the Heligoland commons are woefully short.

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There is an old story of a Spanish innkeeper who was knocked up one night by a belated traveller, and who being slightly apprehensive of a visit from brigands, thought it prudent to enquire, from the window, what the name of his intending guest might be. Then a voice answered, "Don Ramirez Sancho Pilon y Villar, y Ticulat, y Ferrol, y Gerona, y ——;" but at this stage of "ys" the landlord could stand it no longer, and crying "Go away; I haven't room for half of you," closed the window with a slam. But for a modern "large order" in proper names give me Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar Rao Bahadur, who at a recent meeting of the Indian Viceregal Council supported Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. It was opposed by Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter; but what chance has the owner of such a very short name against the formidable Krishnaji Etcetera?

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"Wodgertouchitfor?" Was not this the laconic retort of the philosophical builder—in Mr. Sulivan's inimitable picture in *Fun*—to the householders, who complained that the brand-new tenement which he had leased had collapsed under simple pressure from the forefinger? One is reminded of "wodgertouchitfor" in reading a case just decided in the Queen's Bench Division in which the plaintiff, a working bricklayer, obtained £25 damages, under the Employers' Liability Act for injuries sustained by him indemolishing a chimney stack.

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The bricklayer had been directed by his employer's foreman "to take a pickaxe, and, standing on a ladder placed on a scaffold, to pull a stack of chimneys down." He objected to the pickaxe as an unsafe implement, under the circumstances, and used a chisel instead. He had got down three feet of the stack when the residuum suddenly caved in, throwing down ladder, working bricklayer, chisel and all. The man was badly hurt, and brought a stiff action for compensation. With the legal bearings of the case, I have nothing whatever to do; but it may be considered as a slightly remarkable one, inasmuch as it had been four times before the court; and even after the last verdict the defendant wanted to appeal. "Oh' no," quoth Mr. Baron Pollock, in refusing the application. It is for the interest of the suitors that there should be no more litigation." I should say so, indeed. "Wodgertouchitfor?"

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It may be consolatory to persons suffering from pulmonary complaints to learn that the Viennese bacteriologists have subjected the mysterious fluid compounded by Dr. Koch to a searching analysis, and that they hold that the liquid does not contain any animal alkaloid; but that "its effects, such as they are, are due to the presence of a tox-albuminate, suspended, or rather dissolved, in a dilute solution of chlorate of sodium." It is a shocking thing to be crassly ignorant; but it is at least honest to acknowledge one's ignorance. Is a rotten egg a tox-albuminate?"

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"Le Roi est mort. Vive le Roi!" I cannot speak Romany, and it is for that reason that I am biliously jealous of Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland, who, I am told, knows more Gipsy "patter" than even George Borrow did. Still, it is manifestly in Romany and not in French that the announcement at the head of this paragraph should be made. The "King of the Gipsies" died, so most of us thought, long ago; but here is another Gipsy King, otherwise George Smith, who writes a wrathful letter to the Liberty and Property Defence League, protesting against the Morcalle Dwellings Bill, which, oddly enough, is promoted by another George Smith, hight "of Coalville." King Smith considers the measure now before Parliament as a gross attack on the liberties of the Romany Ryes, and charges the other Smith with wishing to put Gipsies on "a worse footing than the worst thief in a London slum."

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I used to know Mr. George Smith of Coalville, some years ago, and tried to help him, as far as I could, with my pen. I found him to be what most professional philanthropists are, a bit of a bore; but of his energy, earnestness and industry there can be no doubt, and he has done the State right good service by his untiring efforts on the social and moral behalf of children working in brick-fields, and of canal-boat children. Naturally the Romanys, and the travelling showmen and hucksters entertain a rooted dislike for a reformer who has no sympathy with the picturesque side of camp and caravan life, and who has got, so to speak, "sanitation and board school on the brain."

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Gipsies are all very well on the operatic stage—say in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" or Verdi's "Trovatore"—and I was once present at a very picturesque sham "gipsy encampment" in the Town Hall at Melbourne, Victoria, the "encampment" being a charity bazaar, at which the fair stallers were dressed up in fancy costume. When you are at Seville again you need take no harm by witnessing a real gipsy dance, or visiting the real gipsy quarter of La Triansing, taking care that the children of Egypt do not pick your pocket before you leave; and at Moscow you must needs hear the gipsies. But *Gitanos* in Surrey or *Zingari* in Middlesex, or, indeed, anywhere in the United Kingdom are, to my thinking, anachronisms, anomalies, and nuisances.

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I am not in a position to offer prizes to anybody; still, I should like, now and again, to take part in a prize competition myself, in the hope of winning some thing. I am thus emboldened to ask whether any premiums are being offered for the quotation of extremely ancient "chestnuts." I have just been told one bearing on snow which might perhaps "take the cake" for its hoar antiquity. A young farmer living in the French provinces posted a letter to a relative in Paris, addressed "To my uncle who lives in the house behind the great heap of snow."

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The letter was duly delivered owing to the curious accident that a clerk in the Dead Letter Department of the Paris Post Office lived in a house *in front* of an exceptionally big heap of snow which had accumulated during an unusually severe winter. The story naturally recalls the perhaps even more antique one of the man who enquires at the *Poste Restante*, "Have you a letter from my uncle?" "Yes," replied the clerk, "and I hope that there are no two greater fools than your uncle and yourself in France." With which he hands the applicant a letter inscribed "To my nephew in Paris."

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I was unjust to the snow last week, and wish to make amends. "*Nevica Signore! Nevica Signora!*" cried my old ally, Sorafino, the waiter, as he entered our parlour at the Albergo d'Inghilterra a few mornings since. Yes, it was snowing in Rome—a most extraordinary occurrence. Moreover, it continued to snow all day, and the snow "caught on," and did not melt. The afternoon view of snow-clad Rome from the lofty terrace of San Pietro in Montorio—the old church, you remember, where moulder the bones of the unhappy Beatrice Cenci—was indescribably fine. As grand must have been the snowy panorama of the Eternal City from the Pincian Hill; only the weather was so horribly cold that I question whether anybody cared to go to the Pincian in quest of the panorama in question.

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The game of chess with living "pieces" represented by Lord Brassey, his family, and friends at an entertainment at St. Leonards-on Sea, is not by any means such a "novelty" as juvenile journalism seems to imagine it to be. Animated chess tournaments have been held in London and the provinces a good many times; and at least thirty years since I saw a game of chess with living pieces in a "*feerie*" at the Theatre du Chatelet, Paris. There was one very ingenious device in the Parisian game. When a "piece" was taken it forthwith disappeared through a trap door.

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We live and learn; or, at least, we live and we ought to learn. Chief Engineer Langmaid, R.N., has been lecturing at the United Service Institution before a distinguished audience on "The Training of Stokers for the Royal Navy." Good. Everybody has to be trained now a days. But of what do you think is the stoker's curriculum to consist? He is to know the names and use of the component parts of boilers and engines; he is to learn knotting, splicing, boat exercise, drill, rifle and cutlas exercise, gymnastics, and "miscellanous duties," including, I suppose, stoking itself. But, excellent chief engineer, if I had learned half the things just enumerated I should decline to be a stoker at all. I would bid the furnace be "blowed," and try to earn a living out of the sweltering stoke-hole and away from the state of "a salamander girt with fire."

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The Chevalier d'Eon, as most of us know, died early in the present century, in a mean lodging in a street close to the Foundling Hospital, London. The poor, brave, patriotic negro, Toussaint-l'Ouverture died a captive in the Castle of Toux. He was, to all intents and purposes, murdered by Napoleon, who, I verily believe, was jealous of the great military talent which Toussaint displayed in fighting for the liberties of San Domingo. The unfortunate prisoner, when he was brought to France, was thrown into a cold, damp, dark cell. He was in sufficiently cold, and penuriously fed, and he pined and shivered to death. I wonder whether the treatment to which he had subjected Toussaint-l'Ouverture ever occurred to Napoleon when his address was no longer The Tuilleries, Paris, but Longwood House, St. Helena.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE GREENHALGH DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplande Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Donald Greenhalgh is charged with defamation by Major Elliott, was resumed.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, prosecuted, and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, was counsel for the defence.

Mr. Robertson at the outset expressed his desire to the Court to sub-poena Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, the assistant secretary, and Mr. LeMesurier, the secretary for the production of documents referred to in Major Elliot's cross-examination on Monday, and obtaining evidence if required.

Mr. Cooper granted the summonses.

Mr. Robertson said his object was to show that certain meetings had been held on certain days by the stewards considering Greenhalgh's case, and to put in notes of evidence of Major Elliott signed by Dr. Gaye.

Mr. Cooper: Is there really no means of coming to some arrangement to save the time of this Court and the expenses of the parties? The question as to who is to receive the cheque will no doubt be decided in a Civil Court. All Mr. Burder wants is an explanation. I myself have not got the whole case. When one reads through that first letter one might not perhaps take too severe a view of the explanation made use of by the accused. But I understand Mr. Burder will be satisfied on behalf of his client if your client states that it was not his intention to impute to Major Elliott any wrong motive. There is no doubt that Major Elliott honestly deposed what his first impressions were. And we are all no doubt influenced very much at the time by first impressions. Afterwards when he came to consider the matter he said he took a different view of it and from what he stated, he appears to have done what he considered his best for the boy. I do not think we can doubt for a moment what Major Elliott stated here yesterday. Can any arrangement be come to so that the parties are saved the expense of a long hearing in this Court?

Mr. Robertson: I really think it is not for us to come to a settlement. And I think we really are the injured party in this case.

Mr. Burder: I think we are wasting time and had better go on with this case. Mr. Robertson repeatedly complains they are the aggrieved party.

Mr. Cooper: I think we shall have to go into all particulars as to the giving of the cheque.

Mr. Robertson: With Mr. Burder's permission I will make a few observations.

Mr. Burder: I object to your addressing the Court in the middle of your cross-examination. If we cannot settle the case we must go on in the ordinary course.

The Magistrate: It must I suppose last here for over six weeks. It is no good saying anything further as no agreement can be come to.

Mr. Robertson: Not if Mr. Burder says he won't listen to anything.

Mr. Burder: I tell you if you wish to apologise you may do so. I do not ask the Court to judge the case now, I would much rather we went on with the case.

Major Elliott recalled in cross-examination said: I see this letter of the 3rd of June and as far as I recollect it is signed by Dr. Gaye. It is addressed to D. Greenhalgh. I cannot recollect the date of the letter of the defendant's revocation of his licence. I still say after you have called my attention to the 4th para, that I did not send my letter to arrive before the 5th. I can't say the exact date, and it is my belief it was not received by the stewards till the 7th. Certainly it was my intention that the accused should have time to consult his solicitors in reply to my letter before I published it. But I recollect now what incited me to send the letter at once or hasten its delivery was the letter of Roughton and Byrne's in the *Times of India* of the 1st of October. I was in Bombay on the 1st of October and left Bombay on the night of the 2nd. I consulted Messrs. Crawford and Burder and told them to do what was right, and whatever they did I would abide by it.

Mr. Robertson: Do you think it a proper course for Messrs. Crawford and Burder to put this letter in the *Times* before giving Greenhalgh time to reply? I think they were perfectly right in sending it in on October 3 for the issue of the 4th after the publication of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, in the *Times of India*, of Oct. 1. I thought it was necessary to act after seeing the letter of September 30 appear on October 1. I think it was necessary to refer to the letter of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in the *Times of India*, of October 12, and believe it was referred to.

Mr. Robertson: As a matter of fact Greenhalgh had come to an understanding with you, and he had every reason to suppose that you had come to an understanding with the stewards regarding his case?—Yes. But he had no reason whatever to suppose so about any arrangements with the stewards. I said he would get back his licence if he would withdraw his suit unconditionally.

Mr. Robertson: Do you know that Greenhalgh did not have an opportunity on the second revocation of his licence for defending himself before the stewards of the W. I. T. Club?—I do not.

Re-examined by Mr. Burder: The subsequent events which caused me to alter my opinion was the subsequent death of the mare Salambo. There were reasons why I did not take an active part in the general work of the meeting. And these were because Dr. Gaye asked me to handicap all horses for him running at the meeting. It entailed a tremendous amount of labour and time.

Mr. Burder: What was the false position you considered the stewards were in?—Whatever happened they would have to pay all expenses as the accused was a poor man.

Counsel for the prosecution after tendering further documentary evidence closed his case.

The Magistrate: Well I think the proper course for me to do is to give the accused an opportunity of explaining his case, and I will then consider whether it will be necessary or not to frame a charge against him.

Donald Greenhalgh in defence said: I wish to speak about the cheque. It was given to me as a present to withdraw the case. Major Elliott said I was a poor man, and could not afford to pay the costs.

Mr. Cooper said he would consider the evidence and decide by half-past two to-day whether it would be necessary to frame a charge or not against the accused,

BALLAD CONCERT IN TOWN HALL.

A CONCERT was given in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, in aid of the Building Fund of St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon. It was largely attended and Lady Harris was present, accompanied by a party from Government House. The programme was short but admirably selected, and the concert had an additional attraction in that it served to introduce to us some young vocalists now to a Town Hall audience, while others whom we have not heard for a considerable time, made as it were, a fresh *debut*. A commendable feature in the concert was that it commenced punctually, with Mr. R. N. Mant playing on the organ the "War March from Athalie," which stirring piece of music he executed with so much spirit, and with such effective manipulation of the stops as gained for him a hearty round of applause. Taking the various items in their order, Mr. B. G. Hebditch followed, and being in good voice, his singing met with much appreciation. Mrs. Charles Nixon who sang "Where Roses Blow" created a favourable impression. Miss Flower gave her audience a treat by rendering on the piano with a brilliance that only a gifted pianiste is capable of "LeRossigeal," a composition of Liszt's, and a charming little minuet of Paderewski's. Miss N. Tudball, a young lady possessing a sweet and well-trained soprano voice sang "Orpheus and His Lute," and the applause with which her song was received must have told her she had delighted her hearers. Mr. Reddie also did well. He has a light but pleasing tenor voice which should improve with maturity. Miss Mant made a successful first appearance. Her singing of that pretty song of Wadham's "O come to me" was full of feeling. Mr. M. F. Reid is an established favourite, and it goes without saying his contribution was a most enjoyable one. Last to appear was Miss Waller, who really excelled herself. She sang "Waiting," with remarkable taste and skill, and showed that she is possessed of a voice that is not only powerful, but most melodious, and thoroughly under command. She was recalled, but did not favour the audience with a repetition, contenting herself with merely returning and bowing her acknowledgments. It is to be hoped Miss Waller may be heard frequently on the Bombay concert platform ere the season is over. The concert was altogether a success and the building fund of the school should profit well by it.

UNDER the head of "Vandalism in France," I note a paragraph in the *Times* setting forth that the municipality of Dijon have decided to demolish the old castle built by Louis XI., in order to make a new boulevard. The castle was used as a State prison in the 18th century; and here, according to the *Times*, were confined, among others, the Duchesse de Maine, Mirabeau, the Chevalier d'Eon, and General Toussaint-l'Ouverture.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE hearing of the Greenhalgh defamation case was resumed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, and after Major Elliott, the complainant, had been further examined the magistrate gave the defendant an opportunity of explaining his position. Greenhalgh, in defence, said:—"I wish to speak about the cheque. It was given to me as a present to withdraw the case. Major Elliott said I was a poor man, and could not afford to pay the costs." The magistrate then said he would consider the case, and decide before this afternoon whether he should frame a charge or not against the accused.

THE Egyptian Government has at last decided to drive the Dervishes out of Tokar, and, according to a Reuter's telegram, the Governor of Suakin has been ordered to take immediate steps to this end. The town is then to be fortified and a civil government constituted there. No British troops will be employed in the expedition.

IN the House of Commons on Monday night Mr. Maclaren, Member for the Crewe Division of Cheshire, gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the Indian Councils Bill, regretting the absence of the effective principle. To this Mr. J. M. Maclean will move another amendment, expressing satisfaction with the measure as submitted.

SIR W. C. PLOWDEN has secured first place on Tuesday next for a motion relative to the discussion of Indian affairs, similar to that of which Sir Roper Lethbridge had given notice.

WHEN Mr. Percival Spencer accomplished his parachute descent last week, he was directly afterwards presented by H. I. H. the Czarewitch with a valuable pin made of gold and set with a large diamond and three sapphires. The box in which the pin was presented bore the Russian Coat of Arms.

THE Mysore Forest Department lately raised the rate of tax on very cart loaded with *tangadi* bark, which is in demand for tanning purposes, and the owners of the carts, not to be done, raised, or rather increased, the capacity of their carts as a set off, which brought down the wrath of the Inspector-General of Forests, and that officer drew up a memorandum defining the quantity of *tangadi* bark which may be charged as a "cart-load." But the Government interfered and laid down that a "cart-load" meant the quantity drawn by one pair of bullocks, while the size of the cart and the breed of the bulls were not at all matters for consideration.

THERE is some slight hope, it appears, that the band of pirates who attacked the "Namoa" will be brought to justice. One, at least, of the leaders has been clearly identified, and is known to be belong to a gang of notorious criminals. The police will now have to track them; and if it is found that any towns have harboured the pirates they will be made to pay a heavy penalty. Four men have died from the effects of wounds inflicted by the pirates.

THE bombardier of the 8th division R. A. at Allahabad, who had sustained such severe injuries to his leg when out shooting in the district has had to suffer amputation. The operation was performed by Surgeon Major R. Corbett, M.D., D.S.O. Medical Officer in charge of the Allahabad Station Hospital, in presence of the Deputy Surgeon-General and the whole of the medical staff of the station. The man is so far progressing favorably.

COLOMBO, it appears, is to have a permanent horse-market. Mr. Gascard is about to open an establishment where horses can always be obtained, and he will add to it by importing fresh stock from time to time. He has not yet fixed upon the site for his establishment, nor have its form and dimensions been decided on yet. His scheme will handicap other importers of horse-flesh somewhat heavily.

AT a meeting of the officers of the Madras Railway Volunteers held at Perambore, on the 2nd instant, it was resolved to make a presentation of some sort to Lt.-Colonel Trevithick by the Corps. It was proposed by Major Ansted, seconded by Lieut. Wade that the presentation should take the form of a piece of plate and a subsciption list was circulated amongst all officers and volunteers of the Regiment.

THE Secretary of the United States Navy has written a letter to Commander Reiter suspending him for not interfering to prevent the arrest of General Barrundia at San Jose,

struction. (5) The concessionaire, in exchange for services rendered by the Colombian Government, will pay to the latter 10,000,000 francs in gold and 5,000,000 francs in 10,000 of the new Company's shares. (6) The Colombian Government will have the right of appointing a special delegate to sit on the board of the new Company. The contract bears date December 10, 1890, and is signed by Senor A. Boldan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Colombian Government, and by Colonel Bonaparte Wyse, the representative of the liquidators of the old Company.

THE *Bullionist* declares that the statement that Mr. Stewart's Free Silver Bill is to provide against the contraction of the currency is a myth conjured up in order to intimidate meek and unreflecting minds into a hasty approval of the desperate schemes of senators and others who have a solid interest in silver. Their design is to compel the State to buy up their stock. If, however, they do so, the silver is not taken off the market, it only encumbers the storehouses of the Treasury until it is compelled to enlarge and multiply its vaults. Besides that, the increased sales of silver, and consequent advance in the market price, has attracted to the United States the surplus silver of every other country, and with a shortsightedness, for which Americans are often distinguished, they have actually legislated for the benefit of foreigners when they have thought they were legislating exclusively for themselves and for their own benefit at the expense of foreigners. The Americans are notoriously cute, but they have, nevertheless, a wonderful faculty of outwitting and overreaching themselves. Their Silver Bubble Bills and their M'Kinley Tariff Bills are cases in point.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT has sent to a friend in Liverpool an account of his various journeys in the Holy Land in search of local details for his great picture of "The Triumph of the Innocent." It was on the plain of Philistia, "about Samson's country," that he secured the background and surroundings which were to determine the finished character of the composition. On his first journey he met many native parties, in all of which there were features to be gathered of use for his object, as in the manner of loading the ass, the articles forming the load, the posture adopted by women in riding, the fashion of carrying tools used for the men's trade—when he was a handicraftsman—and the habit of saving the shoes when the traveller was not in a place where his feet might be defiled. Then there was the way of wearing the costume. When at last the artist had found the group of trees over the water-wheel which is in the central part of the picture—it being full moon at the time—he unpacked a portable canvas, and sat throughout the nights painting this in complete form. These first steps being completed, Mr. Hunt returned to Jerusalem, there to work upon the large canvas, until, having gradually ascertained what further he wanted, he took another journey to the land of "the sloping firs" which figure on the right of the picture, and there encamped, painting this portion of the work.

THE Sultan, according to a Berlin correspondent, is said to be studying German with great zeal. He conversed direct with Herr von Hulsen, the Emperor's Envoy, after the banquet which was given in his honour at the Yildiz Palace, so that the Imperial interpreter Munir Pacha was only needed to complete the Sultan's sentences and to help him now and then. Abdul Hamid informed Herr von Hulsen that he did not find the German language so difficult, but that he had so little time to study it. He thought that when the Emperor William visited the Bosphorus again, which he hoped he would, he would be able to welcome him in the German language. The conversation then turned on German literature, and the Sultan expressed regret that so few of the German poets had been translated into Turkish. He took special interest in Heine's and Geibel's verses, which, he said, would shortly appear in an able Turkish translation. The Sultan also spoke with great admiration of the Queen of Roumania's poetry. Carmen Sylva had some time ago sent him a magnificent edition of her works.

A RUSSIAN newspaper calls attention to the number of centennial, jubilee, and decennial celebrations of interesting events that will fall this year in Russia. In autumn will come the silver wedding of the Czar, and in the spring the tenth anniversary of his accession. The fourth centenary of the first book printed in Slavonian, the third centenary of the foundation of Saratoff, the second centenary of the establishment of the Russian fleet, and the first centenary of the annexation of the Crimea will respectively occur this year. The chief literary celebration of this kind will be the fiftieth year of the death of Lermontoff, the poet, whose works will then lose copyright, and for this event many cheap editions of his poems are in preparation.

THE VIENNA correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Crown Princess Sophia of Greece is about to enter the orthodox Greek Church, to which her husband belongs. This, it is considered, is done merely to pave the way for her sister, for whom plans are entertained which would make it necessary that she should abandon her faith before her marriage. The telegram adds most significantly that as soon as the Czarewitch returns home his engagement will be announced.

QUESTIONED as to the truth of the statement that Professor Hyrtl has the skull of Mozart in his keeping, Madame Augusta Hyrtl, the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says, has stated that the skull stands in the Professor's study, and that it has been bequeathed to the Mozart Museum in Salzburg in his will.

MADAME ROSE CARON, who created the part of Brunehild in M. Reyer's opera "Sigurd," when it was first brought out in Paris four years ago, has returned from Brussels after an absence of eighteen months. A Paris correspondent writes: I saw Madame Caron the other day in the character of Brunehild, in which she has stamped so much of her own. Her appearance since we last saw her has, if anything improved; her voice, powerful, sweet, and true as a diapason. Her stately self-possessed manner, her commanding bearing so natural as to appear inborn, and not the result of education: all these qualities contribute to make Madame Caron one of the most dramatic figures of the French stage, on which she seems likely to attain the first place. M. Massenet's opera "Le Cid" will be revived at the Opera, and "La Juive" will follow next, Madame Caron taking the leading part in both plays.

SEVERAL railway schemes are attracting attention in Russia just now. One of the chief is the proposed connection between Kazan and the railway system. This important town—or rather city, for it was once the capital of a kingdom—can only be reached after the close of the navigation on the Volga by three or four hundred miles of travelling with horses over hard roads. Two railway schemes have been suggested, one by Murow and the other by Ryazau, and after deliberation it seems the latter has been definitely resolved on. The Koursk, Kharkoff, and Azoff Railway is about to pass into the hands of the Government. Further progress is expected soon to be made in the matter of the proposed Siberian Railway, whether Government is to work the scheme or what other method may be substituted.

A LIST is issued at the beginning of each year of the personal suite of the Czar, from which it appears there are 152 generals and other officers holding this rank. This total is made up of 84 generals of various grades, one admiral, and 67 lower officers. There are fifteen members of the Imperial House, two Dukes of Leuchtenberg, one Prince of Oldenburg, 35 members of the titled nobility, and 99 members not titled.

ODESSA letters, dated at the beginning of the year, say that the severe frost which closed the navigation of the port during the closing days of December, increased so rapidly in intensity that several British steamers, which attempted to escape without even completing their cargoes, were caught and frozen in just beyond the harbour entrance. The ice in the bay has an average thickness of six feet. The Russian Volunteer Fleet Company was very unfortunate, no fewer than four out of their six vessels being caught in the harbour. In all about seven vessels were ice-bound outside and twenty-five within the harbour.

THE RECENT CATASTROPHE IN JAMBLI STREET.

THE recent serious and fatal catastrophe in Jambli Street, resulting in the loss of thirty lives by the fall of a three-storeyed house, formed the subject of further enquiry before Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday. The accused in the case, Cassum Sajan, the owner and builder of the house, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of one Condabai, a girl, one of the victims; and with doing a rash and negligent act in respect to the construction of the house.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the accused. The following gentlemen were again empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. J. P. Cornforth, foreman.

Mr. D. E. Vacha.	Mr. W. R. Macdonell.
Mr. G. G. Craig.	Mr. F. J. Sassoon.
Mr. Shantaram Jagannath.	Mr. Framjee D. Petit.
Mr. H. M. Phipson.	Mr. J. M. Drennan.

Mr. J. Morris, of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, engineers, was the first witness called. After describing the state of the fallen house, he said that the building had fallen outwards. All the wooden posts had fallen down. It was not easy to examine every thing, as portions of the floor were covered with *debris*. The walls were one brick thick. On the 18th December, 1890, witness examined the materials, of which the house was built. Some of the bricks were what is called *kutcha*, not properly burnt, while others were overburnt, which are called clinkers. Witness visited the premises again on the 22nd December, and tried to see whether the digging of the ground outside for the laying of pipes had affected the foundations. The foundations were about 2 feet in depth. The stoneware pipes in no case went more than twelve inches below the surface, and in many places the pipes were laid level with the surface of the ground. There were no signs of the foundations having settled or having been disturbed by the laying of the pipes. Witness had examined the bed-stones of the wooden posts on the ground-floor. (Gives the results of the examination, already published.) The "doghras" were not proper "doghras" at all, and had been put in anyhow. The foundations were not deep enough and had not been carried down to hard soil. The cause of the house falling was the sinking of the fillings under the centre posts, in other words, a settlement of the foundations. Imperfect foundation was the cause of the settlement of the foundations. The posts were overloaded three times. A person who had any knowledge of building must have anticipated, if he thought about it at all, that his act would endanger the building, and most probably would cause its fall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: You are aware that doctors differ and lawyers differ. (A laugh.) Now, do engineers differ?—Yes, but not as to matters of fact, but as to matters of opinion.

Did you take the measurements of the gully that goes round the house?—Yes. On the west, the gully was 4 feet broad; on the north 3 feet 6 inches, and on the west 2 feet 6 inches. I did not examine the gullies to see if the soil underneath had been disturbed. I did not notice whether pipes had been recently laid. On the 22nd December I noticed the laying of the pipes. They must have been laid by a licensed plumber. The taking away of the earth, to the depth of twelve inches, on either side of the house, would have no effect upon the foundations, which rest upon the earth beneath.

What do you say was the total weight of the house?—The total weight would be about 550 tons. I think that, when properly founded, foundations do not settle or sink. I have not been to the premises since the 22nd December. I had examined the timber of the beams and posts. We noticed some of the former to be worm-eaten, while the latter had flaws and cracks. Some of the timber had been smashed to pieces. Some of the bricks were good. It would not surprise me to find some bad bricks had been used in any house, the cost of the accused's house would have been between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 9,000.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: I examined the foundations at three points, but observed no signs of their giving way.

To the Court: I don't know if the plumber had dug deeper than was necessary for the laying of the pipes. If the ground below the "doghras" had been unyielding, it might have stood. I cannot say whether any drainage had been going on in the neighbourhood. A building of Venayekrow Jugonnath Sunkersett at Tardeo settled in consequence of the drainage.

To the Foreman: With the exception of the foundations, I should say it was an ordinarily well-constructed house. But I should call it a third-class building—the three classes being superior, medium, and cheaper.

To the Court: There is no Act in Bombay regulating the strength of buildings. Assuming, the foundations to have been thoroughly good, the house would not have collapsed, although extensive repairs might have been necessary. One great defect in the house was that there were no cross-walls on the ground-floor, which would have added to the stability of the building.

To the Foreman: I should think the beams were in two pieces.

The Judge: One of the witnesses said they were entire beams.

Mr. Anderson: I may say that all the beams were entire beams, Mr. Brewin tells me.

Mr. John Campbell, architect and surveyor, who examined the building with Mr. Morris on the 18th and 22nd December, was next examined, and gave evidence which was generally corroborative.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I carefully examined the gullies round about the house, and saw the stone-ware pipes. I don't know that any drainage works are going on in the neighbourhood. I noticed that some injury had been done at the south-east and south-west corners of the building. I cannot say that the wall had been loosened. I noticed that it had been crushed by the superincumbent weight. On the east side the excavation was the deepest at the north end, that is, about 6 inches below the surface.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: The drain reached the lowest level at the south-west. The injury to the walls I referred to did not go down to the foundations, but reached only the plinth. In my opinion, the two corners had been crushed by the weight of masonry falling from above.

To the Court: I don't think we dug down to the foundations on the south-west point. I am not sure.

Mr. James William Smith, Deputy Executive Engineer for Drainage, Bombay Municipality, examined the house on the 18th and 22nd December. The walls had fallen outwaeds, principally on the east and west sides, and had done considerable damage on those sides to the neighbouring property. Mr. Walton and Mr. Poondlik Ganesh were there with witness. Witness noticed a depression along the centre posts, caused by the weight pressing upon the posts. On the east side the plinth wall to the extent of about 35 feet had slipped out by the jek and shake of the rest of the building. It was above the foundations. There was a slight crack at the north-west, north-east, and south-west corners of the building, caused by the collapse of the building. Except at the south-east corner, there were no indications of a settlement of the foundations below the ground. The cause of the fall of the house was, in witness's opinion, the settlement of the centre posts. The laying of the pipes had nothing whatever to do with the fall. Witness had no knowledge of any drainage work having been done about the building or in its immediate neighbourhood beyond that mentioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: People have been injured and killed by the fall of the house?—Yes.

Have you known another such prosecution?—Yes, in the case of the fall of a house in Memon Moholla in 1889.

Is there at present any restriction whatever to build?—Yes, certainly under the recent Act, and also under the old Act. A man must send in a specification and ask for leave to build. It is a restriction similar to the one under the old Act. The plan goes before the Superintendent of Buildings, of whom there are three. The form of application is different under the new Act. More minute particulars regarding drainage and such things as the level of the nearest roads, &c., are required. Under the old Act it was necessary to give the height of the house, the thickness of the walls, and the thickness of the roof, with particulars of building materials.

Is there now, or has there ever been to your knowledge any obligation imposed for the engagement of a skilled builder?—Yes, under the new Act. A builder must employ a licensed surveyor for the purpose of submitting plans to the Municipality. But that obligation does not refer to the building of the house.

Have there ever been any directions issued by the Municipality to persons with regard to the foundations to be laid?—No, not to my knowledge.

Is it any one's duty, under the new Act, to see that buildings erected are safe?—Yes. It is the duty of the superintendents and inspectors of buildings. Their duty now is the same as it was before.

Does their duty commence with the beginning of the building to see that it is being safely built?—Yes, during its progress.

Does this duty refer not merely to the actual superstructure, but to the preparation of the foundations as well?—Yes. It is their general duty to see that buildings are not unsafely constructed, though thay have no special orders as to foundations. There are seven inspectors, one in each ward. They are surveyors by training, and they are required to have a knowledge of building. I know Mr. Nana Ballajee, the surveyor in the locality who had long and varied knowledge. When the owner had to drain his house, he must have employed a licensed plumber. As, however, he had neglected to drain the house when erecting it, he was called upon to drain it shortly before the house collapsed. I saw the house in 1888 or 1889.

You say excavations were made when you visited the scene, exposing the foundations?—Yes. I cannot say by whom they were made. They were about two feet in width.

Re-examined: I cannot say whether the earth under the pipes was soft or hard.

Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, gave evidence which was generally corroborative.

Mr. Walton was not cross-examined.

Mr. Edward Good, police constable was in charge of the locality at the time the house fell. Witness superintended the removal of the central posts on the ground floor on the 22nd December, because the Engineers were coming to examine the premises. He did so under Mr. Brewin's orders. Mathuradas Kesowjee, a metha in the employment of Waghjee Coorjee, knew the house, in Jambli Street. He said the walls on both sides were pucka built. They were more posts in the passages. The godowns were let to Borahs to store empty cases.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the Court, said the house fell down in consequence of the excavations made for a drain. The posts were made of good materials, and the "doghras" were properly constructed by his *maistree* Goolab, who said that they were strong enough to bear the weight of the house. Excavations were made on three sides of the house, and pipes were laid, or else the house could not have fallen down.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had witnesses to call.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, remarking that the defence was exactly what his client had just then stated in answer to the learned judge. Here was a man building a house in 1887 or 1888; it lasted for several years; but it then collapsed. They had it an evidence that Mr. Nana Ballajee, an experienced municipal inspector, watched the building of it from time to time; and they had the evidence of the bricklayers and others that good materials had been used, and that the house was properly built. Now, what was the offence which his client had to answer for? That his client had built a house that lasted so long—and no longer. Was there any rule or law prescribing that a house should last for a certain period? His client built the house to last for ten years. If it fell down within that period, and if there were any guilty persons, they were the persons who actually built it, and not his client. Was it a criminal offence that his client employed men to build a house for him, which he wanted to last ten years, but who failed in their duty, and did not make it last ten years? The learned counsel said that the question was beset with difficulties like these; and that the jury should give their best attention to a consideration of them. The evidence showed that the timber was good; and in the opinion of the engineers, it was a house fairly well-constructed, and had cost the owner between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 8,000. Could the man have spent so much money with a knowledge that it was sure to fall down within a very short time? The idea was absurd. The learned counsel submitted that the jury would agree with him in thinking that the prisoner was not guilty of either of the offences charged.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Mr. Raghunath Macoond, civil engineer and architect, had been in practice for the last ten years. He studied at the Poona College of Science, and received the diploma of the Bombay University. Witness first visited the accused's house about six months after it was built, in connection with a dispute about a privy. He had visited it several times during two years and-a-half. So far as he could see, it was a decently built house. He visited it on the second day after its fall. He did not see the pipes, which were buried under ground. It was a casual visit, and witness looked about the place to see that was the cause of the fall. He thought that the cause of the fall were the excavations round the building, which caused the foundations to sink. He was told that drainage works were carried on there. Witness visited the place again yesterday, when he made a very careful and minute inspection. He had not visited it in the interval. Yesterday's visit confirmed the opinion he had formed before. Witness made two ditches, about four feet deep, on the east and west sides outside in the gullies. He found that there was a black sullage deposit up to about 3 feet 6 inches, and below that the earth was cleaner. There were traces of an excavation having been made there recently, 3½ feet deep, below the level of the gully. There were no pipes lying there. At that end of the east gully there was a two-feet piece of pipe flush with the surface of the gully. The top of the pipe was flush with the top of the gully. It was one isolated pipe; and beyond it there was nothing to catch the sewage. This pipe could not have been inserted without undermining a portion of the foundations. Again, on the west side, the soil, which was very soft, appeared to have been disturbed to the depth of four feet. Witness inferred that pipes had been put and had been removed. He noticed the same appearance on the west side—a deposit of sullage to a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. At the north-west corner, the place had sunk, and there was an open crack in the plinth, running diagonally from north wall to west wall. The excavation must have been at least 3 feet deep at the corner; and the sullage water from the house must have run into the excavation, and caused the foundation to sink, which must have caused the crack in the plinth wall. At the places where witness had made the ditches, the foundations of the house were four feet deep from the surface of the gully. That could be recified by any one who visited the place to-morrow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: In every respect, the house was such as I would recommend the building of. I did not calculate the weight pressing on the posts. I would not build "doghras" with bad chunam and materials. I would not build "doghras" on swampy earth. Two feet depth on soft earth would be quite sufficient if the "doghras" were regularly built like a wall. I know that the pipes were removed, but cannot say when. I don't know the accused personally. While the pipes were being laid, there might have been a racking of the foundations according to my theory. Any monsoon might have brought down the house if the drainage excavations had been made to the depth of from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches.

Cassum Poonjah, a glass-ware merchant, said the house next to the prisoner's on the west side belonged to him. Both the houses were built at the same time. Witness brought the materials for his house from the Bander. In the month of December last, witness used to go constantly to the godown on the ground-floor of his house. He saw a Borah and four or five coolies digging in the gully two days before the house fell down. They had dug about three feet deep on the west and south-west sides. The whole length was dug, and the roadway was blocked up. There was no pavement next to the house that tumbled down. The excavation was made by the side of that house. Witness did not visit the place the day before the accident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: There was no pavement between my house and the prisoner's to a certain length. I belong to the same caste as the prisoner; we are Khoja Mahomedans.

Rahimtulla Curumsey, a bricklayer, knew Goolab Cajoo, a *maistree*, and had worked under him. He has been taking building contracts in the city, and had engaged witness on several occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: I worked under him on a contract in Bhunghy Wada. Goolab was a *maistree*, and worked sometimes as a bricklayer. Witness got 14 annas a day.

Re-examined: Goolab paid me for my work.

Dawood Maistree said he knew Goolab Cajoo, who lived in his street and worked as a bricklayer *maistree*. Witness was simply a *maistree*.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said this was the case for the defence.

Mr. Anderson summed up the case on behalf of the prosecution.

His lordship, in charging the jury, said that, on the first charge, the jury, before they could find the prisoner guilty, must be satisfied in their minds that when the foundations were laid, the prisoner knew that the house would be a danger to human life. Knowledge in a case like this was different from the knowledge of imminent danger to life which a person has who stabs another with a knife. The essence of the offence was the rashness or negligence with which it was committed. With reference to the knowledge, it was necessary to consider the evidence of Vandravan, who lent prisoner money for building the house. Now, it appeared that the prisoner borrowed the money in addition to his own money for building the house and keeping it in his own possession; and Mr. Kirkpatrick's argument on the point was that such a man, who desired to keep the house to himself, was not likely to build in such a manner as to make its collapse certain. It was in evidence that the accused had built two other houses elsewhere, and that he must have had some experience in building. The jury must be satisfied that there was on the part of the prisoner such recklessness or rashness, in building without employing a *maistree*, as to make him criminally responsible. They must at the same time bear in mind the fact that he had built two other houses before. The accused had told the jury, with reference to the "doghras," that he trusted to his *maistree* Goolab the construction of them in the proper way, as he was not acquainted with their construction. It was for the jury to judge whether the employment of Goolab by the accused was a rash and negligent act, and whether it was such negligence as to make the accused criminally liable. They would consider whether that circumstance alone was sufficient to make him guilty under the section relating to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Goolab said that the prisoner gave him directions with regard to the "doghras," which the prisoner said that he trusted to Goolab to build them properly. It was for the jury to say which of the two statements they would rely upon. If the prisoner instructed Goolab to build proper "doghras," using proper materials, and Goolab neglected to do so, the prisoner was not criminally liable for Goolab's negligence. To give an illustration in point, his lordship said that, if the captain of a ship ordered a man to steer it properly, but the latter did not do so and ran down another vessel, the captain would not be criminally liable for the act of the other man. With regard to the trenches, the evidence of four engineers was to the effect that they had nothing to say to the collapse of the house. Yet it was a fact that the house tumbled down a day or two after the trenches were dug. Mr. Raghunath's evidence was curiously at variance with that of the other engineers. It was unfortunate that Mr. Raghunath's examination was not made earlier, which so much lessened its value. It was for the jury to consider what weight should be given, on the one side, to the evidence of the four engineers, and to that of Mr. Raghunath on the other side.

The jury retired for consultation at 7-10 p.m., and on their return into Court at 7-30 p.m, the foreman said that the jury, by a majority of six to three, found the prisoner guilty on the second charge of causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide.

His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority.

The prisoner begged that he should be fined, and not sentenced to jail.

His lordship said that, considering that the jury were not unanimous, and that he had himself a doubt as to whether the trenches did not contribute to the fall of the house; and considering the age of the prisoner, he was of opinion that the ends of justice would be satisfied if he sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment.

The Court adjourned at 7-40 p.m. till 10 o'clock this morning.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was convened, under the auspices of the "Anjuman-i-Ishatul-Islam," to protest against the above Bill, on Sunday, at the residence of Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee, near Two Tanks, Grant Road. The chair was taken by Moulvi Hidayatoola Saheb, late Turkish Consul-General in Bombay. Among the present there were Moulvi Abdool Kader Baikza, Moulvi Abdool Muim, Kazi Mahomed Saleh, eldest son of the Kazi of Bombay, Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgay, Syed Hassen, hon. secretary of the association, Shaik M. Essooff Khat Khatay, Moulvi Riazoodin Ahmed, F.A., Munshi Nawab Ali, Kazi Esmail Porebundari, Shaik Cumroodin Farooki, Abdool Razack Moulvi, and many others. The president opened the proceedings by introducing the lecturer, Munshi Abdool Hassan, the editor of the *Joudar* newspaper, who read a very exhaustive and interesting lecture in Urdoo. He traced the history of the movement how Mr. Malabari tried his best to convince the Hindoos of the disadvantages of early marriage by making a tour in the different parts of India at the sacrifice of much of his time and money. But he found very few sympathizers in India, and this led to his subsequent departure for England. There he succeeded in forming an influential committee of English gentlemen and the present Bill was the outcome of the agitation in England. There is an erroneous idea among the Mahomedans of Bombay that the Bill has nothing to do with the Mahomedan community and that it only concerns the Hindoos, therefore Mahomedans see no reason to speak rather in favour or against that Bill. The lecturer pointed out the mistake of his co-religionists for as an Act it will be applicable to all British subjects, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans. The Bill as it stands is objectionable and he requested the Mahomedans to protest against it becoming law, as the Mahomedans are allowed by their religion to marry girls just on their reaching the marriageable age. But what is the marriageable age? This can be easily answered after a reference to our *Fikah* books, wherein the age of puberty for a girl is between 7 and 15 years. A girl of 11 years can be lawfully married according to the Mahomedan Law if she has reached that age; but under the Bill that marriage will be at once declared null and void and the husband will be criminally prosecuted. Thus the whole family will be dragged before the magistrate which will bring disgrace to a respectable family for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Hajee Riazodin Ahmed, in support of the lecturer, delivered a long and effective speech. He exhorted his co-religionists to make good use of the freedom of speech and thought granted by the British Government. There was a time in India when no one dared to question the orders of the heads of department, and every person contented himself by saying Ramoozi-Mamlakati Khaisu Khasrawan Danund" or "the secrets of Government are best understood by the kings themselves." But thanks to the English policy of our rulers we have perfect liberty to give expressions to our views on any subject, whether political, social, or religious, and represent our grievances to the proper authorities. The Bill is under the consideration of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of the government of India. This Bill has come into existence simply at the request of a few gentlemen of the advance school. Some English educated Mahomedans would like to see the *purda* system done away with, and there are some gentlemen who eagerly long for the day when Mahomedan ladies may be seen loitering near the Apollo Bunder like their Christian and Parsee sisters. But is the opinion of such Mahomedans to carry any weight in the eye of the Mahomedan public who follow their religion and their religious observance above all things? The customs and manners of one country differ very much from those of the other country. For instance, he said, the act of dancing is considered one of the accomplishments of society in Europe, the most civilized (so-called) portion of the known world, but the same custom is looked upon as barbarous among the Mahomedans. The same case is with this marriage question. In Europe and America girls below the age of 15 seldom marry; but among the Mahomedans, though there is no such thing as child-marriage, yet very few keep their daughters unmarried to that age. He would like to make the parents and guardians responsible for not allowing cohabitation before 12 if the Government is so earnest to uproot the evils of early marriage. Mr. Cumroodin Farokhi spoke against the Bill, and stated that this Bill would give great powers to the police magistrate, and that it would cause a revolution in the domestic and social affairs of the people.

The following resolution has been passed in the meeting, that the Mahomedans of Bombay are of opinion that a memorial should be submitted to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council protesting against the Protected Age Bill. After a vote of thanks to the president, the meeting dispersed.—(*Communicated.*)

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 9.

10 p.m.	67·3

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

6 a.m.	64·4
10 a.m.	71·9
2 p.m.	75·4
4 p.m.	74·9

AN interesting link with Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 has just been removed by the death at St. Petersburg of a man, at the age of 97, who was employed by the French Emperor as translator. He was made prisoner by the French, and, from his knowledge of the languages and general intelligence, was found useful to them, and made to interpret for them. For a task so uncongenial to the rest of his countrymen he had little reward at their hands, and he died in poverty.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held last night, in the Sir Cawasjee Jehanghier Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Vice-Chancellor, presiding, and amongst those present was Mrs. Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D., who took her seat for the first time at the Senate.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in proposing Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas as a member of the Board, referred to that gentlemans regularity in attending meetings and his action in proposing measures which reduced the cost of the *manlap* erected for the use of the candidates who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination. He was sure that the Senate would again be pleased to appoint Mr. Harkissondas as a member of the Board of Accounts. Mr. N. R. Ranina seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously. Sargeon-General Pinkerton, proposed and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded, that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., be appointed a member of the Board and the motion was unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. H. A. Acworth, seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Henry Morland, was also unanimously elected a member of the Board.

FACULTIES.

The following list of gentlemen were on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, seconded by Surgeon-General Pinkerton, and as recommended by the Syndicate, appointed to the several Faculties as under:—H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Arts; Framji Kavasji Banaji, Esq., M.A., Arts; Surgeon T. D. C. Barry, M.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C., Medicine and Engineering; Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A., Arts; the Honourable E. T. Candy, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Arts and Law; C. W. Chitty, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Arts and Law; Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M.B., C.M., Medicine; the Right Reverend D. A. Pedro da Costa, D.D., Arts; L. P. Gomes, Esq., B.A., L.M. & S., Arts and Medicine; J. Jack, Esq., M.A., Arts; Fardunji Manekji Kanga, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Arts and Law; T. D. Little, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineering; R. H. Macaulay, Esq., B.A., Arts; Ganpatrao Amrit Mankar, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Arts and Law; Adarji Mernosji Masani, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Arts; Faizullabhai Lukmanji Mulla, Esq., B.A., Arts; Pestanji Hormasji Pathak, Esq., B.A., L.C.E., Arts and Engineering; Mrs. Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D., Medicine; Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, Esq., L.M. & S., L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S., Medicine; Edalji Dorabji Talati, Esq., B.A., Arts; Govardhanram Madhavram Tripathi, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Arts and Law.

On the motion of Mr. Ranina, Mrs. Edith Pechey-Phipson, was also appointed a member of the Faculty of Arts. The proceeding then terminated.

INFANT MARRIAGES AMONGST THE PARSEES.

SOME years ago, in two ably written articles in a local paper, Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta showed how erroneous was the view that infant-marriages were recognized by the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865. As these articles are written with much legal acumen and close reasoning, we think the present a suitable occasion for reproducing them in order that they may give a stimulus towards a discussion of the question that is now really coming to ahead amongst the Parsees. The following is the first of the two articles which appeared in the *Statesman* on the 10th of August 1872.

Certain recent occurrences in the Parsee community have led to a good deal of agitation amongst them, we are told, as to whether infant marriages are valid or not under the Parsee Matrimonial Code—The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865. The hesitating policy adopted by the Legislature in dealing with this subject has, it would seem, left it open to be attacked by arguments which may support either view of the case. When the Parsee community first broached the subject of special legislation for themselves, they were anxious to retain a practice, which, though not indigenous to the race but borrowed from their Hindoo neighbours,—prevailed among them universally. A supplement to the Draft Code, prepared by the Managing Committee of the Parsee Law Association, accordingly contained clauses sanctioning infant marriages and betrothals, and providing civil and criminal penalties for their violation. The European members of the Law Commission, to whom this supplemental Draft Code was submitted, emphatically protested against the recognition of such marriages, as in no way sanctioned by Zoroastrian Scripture, or ancient Zoroastrian usage, and as hostile to the progress of the community in civilization and morality. They declared themselves unable however to suggest any explicit legislative prohibition of such marriages, but merely recommended that the whole of the objectionable clauses in the Draft Code should be omitted. Their views were approved by the local Government as consonant with good policy and common sense, and were supposed to be incorporated in the Bill, which was brought in soon after, by the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson to declare the matrimonial law of the Parsees. But it seems that while the Bill was passing through Committee, doubts were suggested as to the efficacy of this tacit course. To make it therefore more clear that the Legislature did not approve of such contracts, Mr. Anderson, at the last reading of the Bill, introduced a new clause, section 37 of the Act, running as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit shall be brought in any Court to enforce any marriage between Parsees, or any contract connected with or arising out of any such marriage, if, at the date of the institution of the suit, the husband shall not have completed the age of sixteen years, or the wife shall not have completed the age of fourteen years."

Now strangely enough, this elucidatory clause, instead of accomplishing the intention of its framers, has been instrumental in propagating a belief in the validity of infant marriages, and to such an extent that in practice, we are told, no doubt is entertained about it, and scores of infant marriages and marriage-settlements are founded upon it. This unfortunate result was achieved by embodying in clause 37 a provision which had nothing to do with the validity or invalidity of such marriages. Instead of enacting—what we would naturally expect it to enact, after the clear avowal of the object for which it was proposal—instead of enacting that infant marriages were condemned by the Act, or at least that they were not sanctioned though not expressly condemned, the clause simply provides that the duties and obligations arising out of the marital tie shall not be enforceable till the husband is 16 and the wife 14 years old. The clause, it will be seen, does not enunciate a principle, but simply postpones a remedy. A rough popular inference was at once drawn from this, that if the clause which was designed to condemn such marriages did not do so, no other clause could. It was also not unnaturally concluded, that all that the Legislature meant, by its talk about the invalidity of infant marriages, went only to the extent of not recognizing them till the parties thereto had arrived at a certain age.

This view of the case is further supposed to be strengthened by Sec. 3 of the Act, which, it is contended, lays down only three grounds of invalidity, none of ed, lays down only three grounds of invalidity, none of which includes infancy. A careful perusal of the Act compels us however, to arrive at the opinion that it does *not* render infant marriages valid, but that such marriages are absolutely null and void under it. False security on a subject of so much importance is fraught with such grave consequences, that it is very necessary we should state the grounds and reasons of our belief, so that if untenable and fallacious they may be refuted, or if well founded, their public acknowledgment may prevent further mischief. It is perfectly true that Sec. 37 is inoperative for the purpose for which it was framed. It certainly does not condemn infant marriages; it simply postpones and defines the time when they can be enforced. It is also true that Sec. 3 provides only three grounds of invalidity, and that infancy is not one of them; but, when it is contended that these are the *only* grounds of invalidity under the Act, that is going beyond what the language of the section warrants.

It is important to mark the wording of the section. "No marriage," it says, "shall be valid," unless the conditions mentioned therein are observed. Now the proper and legitimate interpretation of this clause is, not that these conditions comprise *all* that is valid to a marriage under the Act, but simply that *they* at all events must exist before the validity of a marriage can be affirmed. When we say that no being is human who has not reasoning faculties, we do not mean that rationality alone makes a human being, but that it is one of the characteristics a being must have before it can be styled human. In the same way, Sec. 3 does not say that the three conditions therein mentioned will make a marriage valid; it simply says that they are necessary, in addition to any others that may be so. The question then is, are there any other conditions necessary for the validity of marriage besides these three? That there must be, a moment's reflexion will enable us to perceive. For example, it will not be denied that there can be no valid marriage unless there is dissimilarity of sex between the marrying parties. On the contrary, it would be immediately exclaimed that that was necessarily implied in the very use of the word marriage. Unfortunately the Act nowhere gives any definition of what is marriage; we are left to solve the problem as best we may. It becomes necessary therefore, to inquire what is the essential connotation of the word? What is necessarily signified by the use of the word? What are the essential features of marriage without which the word has no meaning? Now whatever differences of opinion may exist as to whether marriage is a purely civil or a religious institution, or whether it partakes of both characters, on one point all jurisprudence is agreed—that it is a *Contract* formed by *consent*. Consent is said to be the essence of it, and underlies it as every other contract. It is the substratum on which the civil as well as the religious superstructure r

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

"A SOLDIER," in the current number of the *United Service Magazine*, has an article in defence of the new rifle. He sums up the matter as follows:—

"Faults, as I have shown, there certainly are in the rifle, but they are faults which are being rectified by the light of opinions expressed by those who alone are competent to form an idea of the merits of a military arm—namely, those who have had to use it. Universal criticism should by no means be encouraged in a question involving, as this one does, many points which are quite distinct from the main consideration of a *good shooting* weapon, for in such a case the opinion of experts only is of value. The question of 'mechanical principle' is of little consequence when we consider that what is needed is that the rifle should, under abnormally disadvantageous conditions, fulfil certain requirements, and that these conditions and requirements are peculiar to a military arm. Only those who are intimately acquainted with the various conflicting conditions which have to be reconciled in a military arm can form any adequate idea of the difficulty of selecting a rifle which, while fulfilling these conditions, is free from defects resulting from its necessarily abnormal construction. Great allowance must also be made for the prejudice with which any invention of the kind (revolutionizing as it does all our preconceived notions on the subject) is certain to be received by the public, and though the rifle is not as yet perfect, still there can be no doubt that the incessant clamour raised by a certain section of interested or ignorant alarmists for the immediate issue of a magazine rifle to our troops in a measure forced the authorities to a premature, though reluctant, concession to their demands."

This is a reasonable review of the situation, observes a Service paper, and in accordance with the views of all those who have not been carried away by prejudice. Mark I. was found on experience to possess defects; Mark II. is in every sense a greatly improved weapon. When Mark III. appears, as it will no doubt in course of time, there is no reason to suppose that it will not have been subjected to a similar system of improvement. In these matters we must give the War Office a fair chance, more especially when we remember the outcry which was raised against the Martini-Henry itself when it was first issued in its primitive condition.

There has been a very interesting correspondence in the *Times* on cavalry matters,—some useful suggestions, some theoretical notions; but the letters, plainly written by cavalry officers, indicate a very decided difference from the views of the mounted infantry doctrinaires of whom we speak—or write—with every respect. Considering the authority of the officers, from Sir Evelyn Wood down, who are in favour of the valuable "mule" which Colonel Hutton has brought to such perfection, the qualities of the product should be considered with the greatest attention. There can be no question about the advantages of having in our Line battalions a number of rank and file who can, in case of need, be put on horses to be carried rapidly to any given position, with the assurance that they will not come off again without their wishing it, and that they can use their arms with effect. In all times, Generals have had occasion to move troops faster than footmen could walk, and have put them either on wheels, elephants, camels, horses, or mules, &c.; but as yet the value of "mounted infantry" against a regular army in the field has to be ascertained, because there is no analogy between it and the old "dragoons" to whom mounted infantry have been compared. For purposes of "barbarous" warfare, the "mule" is admirably adapted: but even in the war in the United States in 1861-64 it may be questioned whether regular cavalry would not have done better than the so-called "cavalry" on both sides.

The announcement that the name of the new cruiser which her Majesty will christen at Portsmouth on the 26th instant is to be once more changed, and from Queen to Duke of Connaught, has not been received with enthusiasm by the Navy. The fact is that while seamen regarded with pleasure a change in the name which would be commemorative of the gracious act performed, and at the same time perpetuate an appellation which has been connected with the Navy for nearly two centuries, they fail to see how giving a ship the title of the Military Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Division will do either of these things. It may be a sentimental notion not quite in keeping with the spirit of what it is now customary to refer to as the *fin de siecle*; but that both officers and men of the Navy prefer to see the old names repeated is unquestionable, and while there are so many suitable ones connected with the naval achievements of the great wars, it seems rather superfluous to seek for new. There have been Centaurs in the Navy since the middle of the eighteenth century, and Queens since 1693, while ships bearing these names have shared in the triumphs of some of our finest commanders. Surely, then, they were appropriate enough, or if it was the personal wish of her Majesty to compliment her son on this occasion, the Arthur would have been a name not altogether unknown in naval annals.

The old rumours are afloat again about changes in naval commands, and in more than one quarter the story is revived about Sir Vesey Hamilton going to Greenwich and being succeeded by Sir Anthony Hoskins. We make no pretence to official communications and are as liable to be lead astray as other folks; but seeing that the above story has been authoritatively contradicted, we are surprised at a paper inserting it which is usually so well informed on naval matters as the *Globe*. The post of President of the College will not be vacant until December, the Mediterranean command not until March, 1892, and the West Indies not until December; it is unlikely, therefore, that these appointments have been officially considered so far ahead, especially as in the perhaps unlikely though not altogether impossible, eventuality of a change of Government, the new-comers would scarcely consider themselves bound by the wishes of their predecessors in such matters. At present, therefore, all is guess-work, says the *Army and Navy Gazette* and we still stand by our choice of Lord Clanwilliam for Portsmouth when it falls due, and the only other prediction we will hazard is that the present Controller will relinquish his office for a command abroad before the year is out.

The death of Commander Pearson, of the United States Navy, which took place in New York recently, recalls an act, says a contemporary, which thrilled our countrymen 30 years ago. England was then at war with China. Cammander Pearson was attached to the United States naval squadron in Chinese waters. Seeing the British forces attacking those of China, the impulse of the warrior came upon him. Under it he went into action in aid of England with that memorable phrase on his lips, "Blood is thicker than water." His co-operation with the British on the occasion in question made his name resound over Europe, and a poem, which had in it the true minstrel fire, appeared in *Punch* in honour of the co-operation of the gallant Commander who had so practically realised the solidarity of the two nations. Why is it, then, we would ask, that this remark is popularly connected with the late Commodore Tattnell? It was only the other day at Samoa that Admiral Kimberly, of the United States Navy, who should know something about the matter, ascribed the saying to Tattnell. Perhaps some of our readers, and there are among them some of those who were present on the occasion 30 years ago, will throw a light on the subject.

The ships now building in private yards, the work of completion and fitting out for sea will in all probability be allotted to the dockyards as follows:—The Royal Oak, a first-class of 14,150 tons, now building at Laird's, will come round to Portsmouth; the Resolution and Revenge, of the same class, building at Palmer's, Jarrow, will go to Chatham; while the Ramillies, a similar ship, building at Clydebank, will probably complete at Portsmouth. Of the first-class cruisers, the Endymion and St. George (Earle's Shipbuilding Company, Hull) and probably the Gibraltar (Napier's), will also go to Portsmouth; while the Grafton (Thames Shipbuilding Company) will complete at Chatham or Devonport. Of the second-class cruisers, the Indefatigable, Intrepid, and Iphigenia, building by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company, are most likely to come round to Portsmouth; the Pique, Retribution and Rainbow (Palmer's Company) to Devonport; the Sappho and Scylla (Samuda's) and the Spartan (Armstrong's) to Chatham; the Naiad (Barrow) and Sybille (Stephenson and Co.) to Devonport; and the Thetis and Tribune (Clydebank) to Chatham.

The trial of the machinery of the Thunderer has been as satisfactory as was that of her guns. The decision, therefore, of the authorities to re-engine and re-arm some of our more serviceable battle-ships of ancient type, a project urged in these columns for some time previous to its adoption, has so far, turned out to be wise. We can only wish that the plan had been more fully carried out, observes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and we once more suggest that the Minotaur class should be taken in hand in the same manner. The new propelling machinery of the Thunderer consists of two sets of inverted triple-expansion engines for which a collective indicated horse-power of 5,912 was obtained, the average speed on the runs being about 13,923 knots. With forced draught, in an emergency, a far higher horse-power can doubtless be obtained; but it was not deemed expedient to test the boilers in this way, and, we think, very rightly.

NOTICES.

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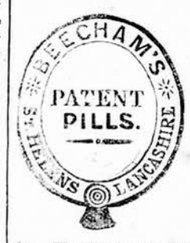

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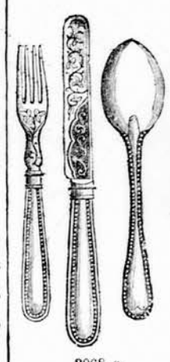

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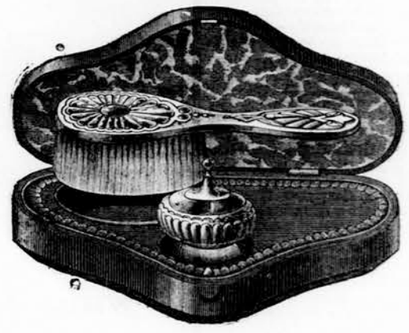

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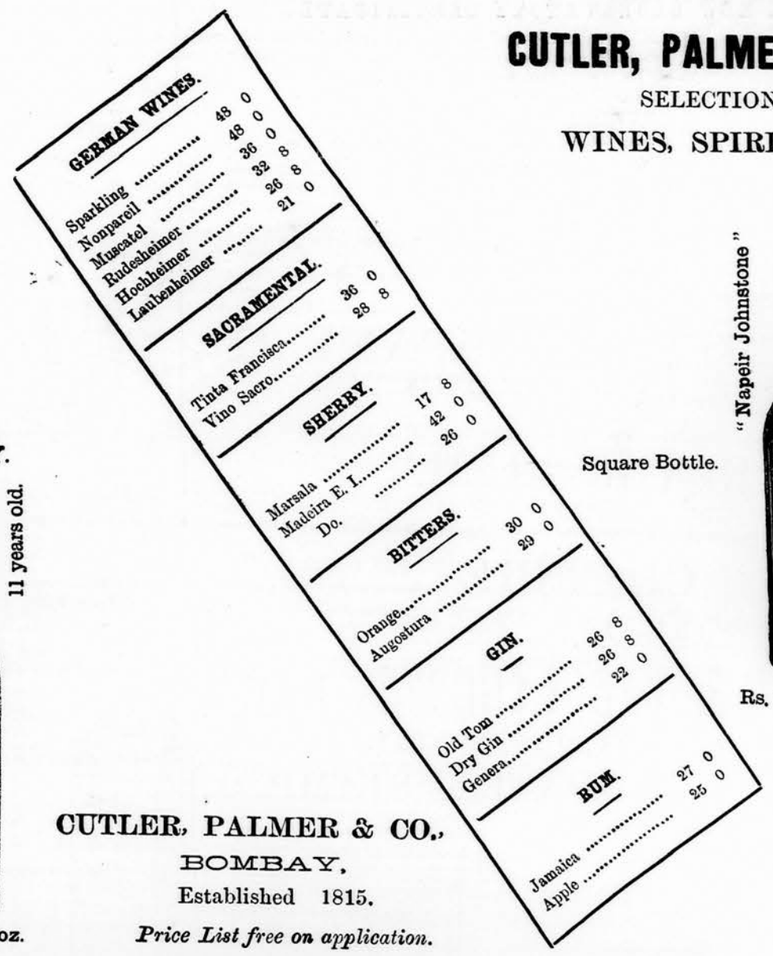

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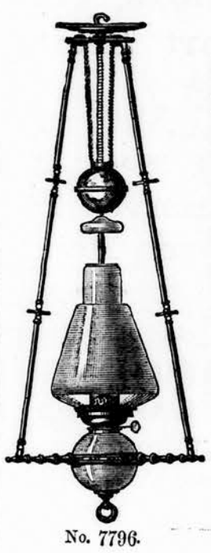

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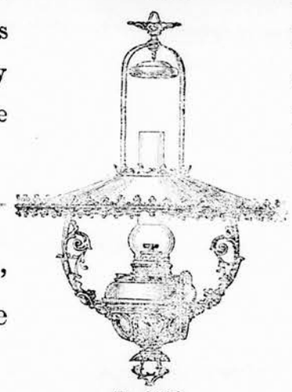

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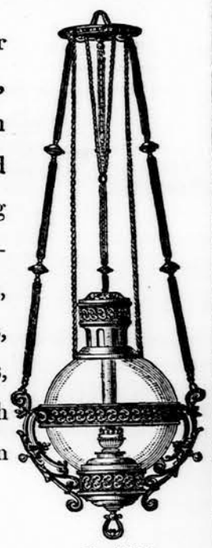

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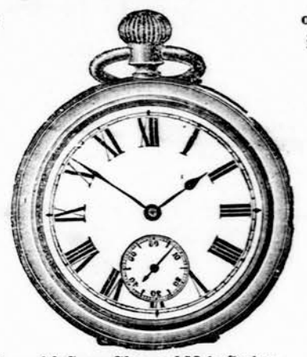

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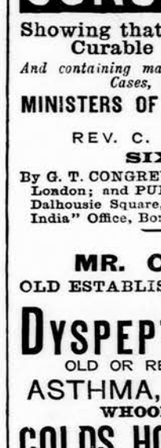

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☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

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